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BIBLIOTHECA MEDICA CANADIANA

VOLUME 9 NUMBER 1, 1987 ISSN 0707 - 3674

INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS / AVERTISSEMENT AUX AUTEURS

The *Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana* is a vehicle providing for increased communication among all health libraries and health sciences librarians in Canada. We have a special commitment to reach and assist the worker in the smaller, isolated health library. Contributors should consult recent issues for examples of the type of material and general style sought by the editors. Queries to the editors are welcome. Submissions in English or French are welcome, preferably in both languages.

La *Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana* a pour objet de permettre une meilleure communication entre toutes les bibliothèques médicales et entre tous les bibliothécaires travaillant dans le secteur des sciences de la santé. Nous nous engageons tout particulièrement à atteindre et à aider ceux et celles qui travaillant dans les bibliothèques de petite taille et les bibliothèques relativement isolées. Si vous désirez nous soumettre un manuscrit, vous êtes prié de consulter quelques livraisons récentes de la revue pour vous familiariser avec le contenu et le style général recherchés par la rédaction. La rédaction recevra avec plaisir vos questions et observations. Les articles en anglais ou en français sont bienvenus, de préférence dans les deux langues.

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MANUSCRIPTS

The editors of *Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana* welcome any manuscripts or other information pertaining to the broad area of health sciences librarianship, particularly as it relates to Canada and to specific theme issues as they occur.

Contributions should be submitted in duplicate and the author should retain one copy. Contributions should be typed double-spaced and should not exceed six pages or 2100 words. Pages should be numbered consecutively in arabic numerals in the top right-hand corner.

All contributions should be accompanied by a covering letter which should include the author's (typed) name, title and affiliations, as well as any other background information that the contributor feels might be useful to the editorial process.

Articles may be submitted in French or in English but will not be translated by the editors or their associates.

Style of writing should conform to acceptable English usage and syntax; slang, jargon, obscure acronyms and/or abbreviations should be avoided. Spelling shall conform to that of the *Oxford English Dictionary*; exceptions shall be at the discretion of the editors.

Contributors who wish to submit their work in machine-readable format should contact the editors in advance to ensure that compatible equipment is available in the editorial offices.

REFERENCES

Contributors are responsible for the accuracy of their references.

Personal communications are not acceptable as references.

References to unpublished works shall be given only if obtainable from an address submitted by the contributor.

All references should be given in the Vancouver style; see *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 1985; 132: 401-5.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Any illustrations or tables submitted should be black and white copy camera-ready for print.

Illustrations and tables should be clearly identified in arabic numerals and should be well-referenced in the text.

Illustrations and tables should include appropriate titles.

MANUSCRITS

Les rédacteurs de la *Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana* sont à la recherche de manuscrits ou d'autres renseignements portant sur le vaste domaine de la bibliothéconomie dans le contexte des sciences de la santé. Nous recherchons tout particulièrement des articles relatifs à la situation au Canada et à des thèmes d'actualité.

Les articles devraient être remis en deux exemplaires et l'auteur devrait en garder une copie. Les articles devraient être dactylographiés en double espace et ne devraient pas dépasser six pages ou 2100 mots. Prière de numérotter les pages consécutivement en chiffres arabes en haut de la page à droite.

Tout article devrait s'accompagner d'une lettre de couverture fournissant les informations suivantes: nom de l'auteur (dactylographié), son titre et lieu de travail, ainsi que tout autre détail que l'auteur jugerait utile à la rédaction.

Les articles peuvent être remis en français ou en anglais, mais ils ne seront pas traduits par la rédaction ou par les associés de la rédaction.

Le style d'expression écrite se conformera à l'usage et à syntaxe acceptables du français; il est préférable d'éviter l'argot, les sigles et autres abréviations obscures. L'orthographe se conformera à celle du *Robert*; les exceptions à cette règle seront à la discrétion de la rédaction.

Les auteurs qui désirent remettre leurs manuscrits sous forme électronique devraient communiquer à l'avance avec la rédaction afin de s'assurer que l'équipement compatible est disponible aux bureaux de la rédaction.

REFERENCES

Les auteurs sont responsables de l'exactitude de leurs références.

Les communications de nature personnelle ne sont pas acceptables comme références.

Il ne faut citer une référence à un ouvrage inédit que si ce dernier est disponible à une adresse indiquée par l'auteur.

Toute référence devrait être citée selon le style dit de Vancouver; voir le *Journal de l'Association médicale canadienne* 1985; 132: 401-5.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Les illustrations et les tableaux doivent être en noir et blanc, et prêts à l'impression.

Les illustrations et les tableaux doivent être clairement identifiés en chiffres arabes et avoir des renvois clairs dans le corps du texte.

Les illustrations et tableaux doivent comporter des titres pertinents.

Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana News and Notes

The editors of **Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana** welcome news items from members of the Canadian Health Libraries Association, or any news that may be of interest to members. You are welcome to copy this form in any way for submission; news items too lengthy to fit on this form may be sent to the address shown below.

The copy deadline for volume 9, number 2, is : 11 September 1987

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	Where	_____
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MOVES ?	From what	_____
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	When	_____
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BIBLIOTHECA MEDICA CANADIANA



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This is the last editorial page and the last issue to be produced by the current team; with the next issue of this journal, a new team takes over. So, what has been accomplished by the editors in volume 8 ? Well, since the *Annual Report of the Editors* appears on pages 24-26 of this issue, you might look there to see what we say we have accomplished this year in a formal way . . . Beyond that, though -- beyond the number of pages we put out, and the problems we overcame in doing it -- what sense have we of our year of editing this journal ?

This has been a year of achievement for the editors: a year in which we learned about word-processing and the independence it gives you to produce documents, and about the power that independence gives you to volunteer to do things you might not think you can do, until you try ! Most of the editors of BMC throughout our eight volume history, I suspect, have never done this kind of thing before our time with this journal. Most of us will not continue to do editorial work in the future. Putting out a journal for the members of CHLA/ABSC is a real departure from our daily routines, so that anything we accomplish in this venture gives us a real sense of pride. We are proud of having worked with many of you throughout volume 8 to bring this journal out four times. It is no small feat to bring together even one issue, and to realize at the end of your term that you have done it quarterly gives you a sense of standing on top of your own peculiar Mt. Everest ! Admittedly, it isn't a feeling that will appeal to everybody, and the path to the pinnacle is, as they say, strait and narrow . . . , but let me address myself now to those out there who can understand the sense of accomplishment we have as we pass on the journal to a new team.

This association thrives on volunteerism. If it weren't for people, just like you, who were willing to be elected to office, or to run a conference, or to edit a journal, we wouldn't have the Canadian Health Libraries Association. As we grow, things become a little easier; this year, the association acquired a microcomputer and the necessary software for word-processing. We also acquired a Secretariat and with it, some permanence we didn't have before. It is now, therefore, easier than ever before to accomplish what you set out to do when you volunteer to work with the association. If you have ever thought you might like to edit a journal, but didn't have the necessary support or skills, think about it, seriously, again. Working with the association gives you an opportunity to learn skills you might not acquire in your job, to meet people who won't often walk into your library, and to satisfy desires to which even the most grateful library patron is entirely oblivious !

If you've ever hankered after these things, come forth; we need you; this association grows stronger for your display of commitment and interest. In another six months, they will be looking for someone to become Assistant Editor once again. It really could be you, if you were interested . . . , and you might enjoy it as much as we have !

Tom Flemming
Editor

Lynn Dunikowski
Assistant Editor

LETTER TO THE EDITORS

Dear Editors,

Good News for Canadian Hospital Libraries

In early February, McAinsh and Company Ltd., Toronto, announced their interest in creating a National Shared Database of Health Sciences Serials. The mailing was in the form of a proposal and in their words, the project is in its infancy. As a user of the local Union List of Serials first created by our own Ontario Hospital Association (OHA) Region 9 members, and then taken over by McAinsh, I am very enthusiastic about the idea of an extension of coverage which this database would provide.

All of us in hospital libraries have experienced the increasing costs of interlibrary loans from universities, being outside their network. Universities themselves have a reciprocal maximum charge for all their member libraries of \$3.00 per document, plus 30 cents for each page over ten. I envision a new database, such as the one proposed by McAinsh, as providing the possibility for a hospital libraries interlibrary loan network and with this, a reciprocal agreement to charge one another a low cost per page or per document. The new database, which will also be available in hard copy, will not be a duplicate of the Union List of Serials produced by CISTI. Rather, it will be an extension of the five regional union lists currently produced by McAinsh, plus more to come.

I must say that my enthusiasm for the project is based largely on the economic factor. We are all facing increased budgetary restraints at the same time as the demand for interlibrary loan service also increases. Hospital libraries are coming of age and moving away from . . . [their] traditional dependence . . . on the larger university collections. This proposal would seem to be one more step in the direction of independence -- a step which university libraries will, no doubt, welcome.

Mabel C. Brown, Director
Library Services
Ottawa Civic Hospital

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Manager of Library Services
Ontario Medical Association
Toronto, Ontario

A new year, inevitably, means saying goodbye to old friends and welcoming new ones. Diana Kent and Bonnie Stableford are both retiring from the Board after years of dedicated service and they will be greatly missed. Newly elected are Beverly (Bev) Brown and Catherine Krause-Quinlan who will be serving, respectively, as Secretary and Treasurer. The Board also welcomes Lynn Dunikowski as Editor of *Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana* and Claire Callaghan as Assistant Editor. This BMC marks the end of Tom Flemming's illustrious year as Editor; perhaps he will return soon in the capacity of contributor! It is worth noting that the Board members represent six provinces, from Alberta to Newfoundland, and that the hospital and association sectors are represented, as well as the medical school libraries (sometimes it is forgotten that Dorothy Fitzgerald is the Director of a major teaching hospital library). The democratic process works!

Those of us who were fortunate enough to attend the 11th Annual Conference in Vancouver were left both elated and wilted by the busy and varied program. It was obvious to all that Nancy Forbes, Conference Chair, and her committee members had done a sterling job of planning, publicizing and organizing this major event which attracted CHLA members from all over the country. The response from Central Canada and points east was particularly heartening, given that many delegates receive little or no funding for professional development. I hope that, in this spirit, you will all make a special effort to be in Halifax for the 12th Annual Conference, 11 - 15 June 1988.

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overcome these during the past year: among them, CHLA chapter presidents who responded with alacrity to the Board's initiatives on strategic planning; individual members who took the time to write about hospital library standards; contributors to BMC, and Gerald J. Oppenheimer who is serving his 7th and last year as MLA Liaison to CHLA. Each in his or her own way made a valuable contribution to the sharing process which is continually fostered by the Board and which is exemplified by the winning entry for the first CHLA/ABSC 10th Annual Commemorative Award, submitted by the Manitoba Health Libraries Association, and published elsewhere in this issue of BMC.

1987 - 1988 will be another year for the Association and I ask you to continue to share your ideas, your knowledge, your expertise and your generosity of spirit. Thank you for your faith; your direction will be equally welcome.

* * * * *

QUELQUES MOTS DE LA PRESIDENTE

Jan Greenwood

Responsable des services de bibliothèque
Association médicale de l'Ontario
Toronto (Ontario)

Nous voici au seuil d'une année nouvelle pour l'Association. A mon avis, il ne sera pas facile de prendre la relève après le départ de Dorothy Fitzgerald. Sous son excellente direction, l'ABSC a lancé des initiatives audacieuses concernant la planification stratégique et la création d'un secrétariat, et j'espère que ces initiatives seront mises en oeuvre et renforcées avec le même succès cette année-ci.

Au seuil d'une nouvelle année, il est inévitable que l'on fasse ses adieux à d'anciens amis et que l'on en accueille de nouveaux. Après de longues années de dévouement, Diana Kent et Bonnie Stableford ne siègeront plus au conseil d'administration. Nous regretterons beaucoup leur absence. Les nouveaux membres élus du conseil, Beverly (Bev) Brown et Catherine Krause-Quinlan, rempliront respectivement, les fonctions de secrétaire et de trésorière. Le conseil accueille également Lynn Dunikowski, nouvelle rédactrice de *Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana*, et Claire Callaghan, rédactrice adjointe. Le présent numéro de BMC marque donc la fin du mandat de Tom Flemming, qui a exercé avec l'éclat l'année dernière les fonctions de rédacteur; peut-être voudra-t-il conserver ses liens avec la revue en y contribuant des articles! Il convient de signaler que les membres du conseil représentent six provinces, depuis l'Alberta jusqu'à Terre-Neuve, et qu'ils viennent du secteur des hôpitaux et du secteur des associations, ainsi que des bibliothèques de Faculté de médecine (n'oublions pas que Dorothy Fitzgerald est directrice de la bibliothèque d'un centre hospitalier et universitaire). La démocratie donne de bons résultats!

L'une de retombées curieuses de mes nouvelles fonctions de présidente de l'ABSC est le rang élevé qui m'est accordé dans d'autres sphères. C'est nonchalamment désormais que je reçois du courrier adressé au président de l'Association médicale de

l'Ontario! De peur que mon employeur pense que je suis dévorée d'une ambition démesurée, il serait bon peut-être que les membres de l'Association n'oublient pas de nuancer ces titres en fonction de l'ABSC ou du Groupe de travail quand ils m'écrivent. Veuillez noter également que vous pouvez m'atteindre facilement à une nouvelle adresse du système ENVOY : J.GREENWOOD.

Parmi nous, ceux et celles qui ont pu assister à la 11^e Conférence annuelle, à Vancouver, en sont repartis réjouis, et affaiblis, par le programme chargé et varié. Il était évident à tous et à toutes que Nancy Forbes, présidente de comité préparatoire, et les autres membres de son comité ont merveilleusement planifié, annoncé et organisé cette grande rencontre, qui a attiré des membres de l'ABSC de toutes les régions du Canada. La participation du Centre et de l'Est du Canada a été tout spécialement encourageante, car plusieurs délégués ne disposent pour ainsi dire pas de fonds pour le perfectionnement professionnel. J'espère que, dans cet esprit, vous ferez tous et toutes des efforts spéciaux pour assister à la 12^e Conférence annuelle, qui se tiendra, du 11 au 15 juin 1988, à Halifax.

La communication a été l'un des thèmes qui ont dominé la conférence de 1987. Il nous est souvent rappelé comme une petite association dont les membres sont éparpillés dans un territoire aussi vaste que le nôtre et qu'écrase son homologue aux Etats-Unis (la MLA) doit faire des efforts surhumains pour surmonter ces obstacles. Plusieurs personnes nous ont aidés à relever le défi, durant l'année qui vient de se terminer, dont les présidents des sections régionales de l'ABSC, qui ont réagi avec empressement aux initiatives du conseil dans le domaine de la planification stratégique; des membres qui ont consacré du temps pour rédiger des articles sur les normes des bibliothèques d'hôpitaux; les auteurs d'articles dans BMC; enfin Gerald J. Oppenheimer dont la fonction de responsable de la liaison avec l'ABSC au sein de la MLA s'achèvera cette année, après 7 ans de service. Chacun a apporté, à sa façon, une contribution précieuse à l'échange, que le conseil ne cesse d'encourager. Un exemple de cet esprit est la contribution gagnante de l'Association des bibliothèques de la santé du Manitoba au 10^e concours commémoratif annuel de l'ABSC, qui paraît dans le présent numéro de BMC.

L'année 1987 - 1988 de l'Association vient de commencer et je vous prie de bien vouloir continuer à échanger vos idées, vos connaissances, vos compétences et votre générosité d'esprit. Je vous remercie de votre confiance et vous encourage à me communiquer vos bons conseils.

* * * * *

FROM THE BOARD

PUBLIC RELATIONS LETTER TO HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS

The CHLA/ABSC Board believes that the time has come for us to seek ways of enhancing the Association's image and that of the profession in general. As a tentative first step, the letter following (personalized) will be sent later this summer to the Chief Executive Officer in every hospital listed in the Canadian Hospital Directory. As you can see, we are not discriminating between those hospitals which employ CHLA/ABSC members and those which do not, which is why we are giving you advance notice of our intention.

Enclosed with each letter will be a copy of the CHLA/ABSC brochure, now being revised, and a small scratch pad printed with the Association's name and address. The funds which are available to us are limited, and we recognize that miracles cannot be achieved with one mailing to hospitals. Nonetheless, as a first venture, this marketing strategy may have long-term ramifications; unquestionably there are many health professionals who neither know of the Association's existence, nor even understand the role of health librarians, and if we succeed only in increasing dramatically the workload of some of our hospital-based members, we will have achieved something positive!

The publicity screen which was purchased earlier this year, and used to such advantage at the Annual Meeting, might be made available in future for exhibiting CHLA/ABSC at the conferences of other appropriate professional associations. If any member has other ideas for ways in which we might market the Association in future, please share them with Hanna Waluzyniec, who is our Public Relations Director.

[N.B. CHLA/ABSC members will receive in due course a copy of the above mentioned new brochure and scratch pad.]

Draft Public Relations Letter to Hospital Chief Executives

Dear

The Canadian Health Libraries Association is dedicated to improving health and health care by promoting excellence in access to information.

Facing every hospital throughout Canada are information issues made more critical by shrinking budgets. Mandatory quality assurance programs require that hospital-based health professionals become increasingly concerned with their professional development. The proliferation of databases containing information on every aspect of health care, from risk management to the most recent protocols for treatment, can be bewildering to the individual health practitioner. As a result health librarians throughout Canada are involved increasingly in training health professionals to gain access, either directly or through various remote means, to these invaluable databases.

Through CHLA chapter involvement librarians have also established many informal and often unacknowledged networks and participate in co-operative ventures which save Canadian hospitals many thousands of dollars each year. Members of the Canadian Health Libraries Association are involved in myriad activities designed to assist hospitals, large and small, rural and urban, to keep abreast of changes in the field of health librarianship, including information technology and its impact on the health care environment. The impending copyright legislation, for example, has enormous legal implications for Canadian hospitals and will affect radically photocopying procedures; this is just one issue which is currently being addressed by CHLA/ABSC.

If there are health professionals in your hospital who could benefit from a membership in CHLA, or who might be interested in receiving further information, please bring the enclosed brochure to their attention.

Yours sincerely,

Jan Greenwood, B.A., M.L.S.
President, CHLA/ABSC
Hospital Library Consultant,
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* * * * *

REPORT OF THE CHLA/MLA LIAISON

Jan Greenwood

Manager of Library Services
Ontario Medical Association
Toronto, Ontario

Each year the CHLA/ABSC Vice-president/President-elect is assigned the pleasurable task of serving as Liaison to the Medical Library Association (MLA), a task made especially enjoyable in the past seven years by having Gerald J. Oppenheimer as the MLA counterpart.

Gerry, as he is more affectionately known, is retiring this year from the Health Sciences Library of the University of Washington, and so ends his term as our MLA Liaison. His gentle, good humoured diplomacy has given the CHLA/MLA bilateral agreement a human face and the Canadian presence at MLA has been much enhanced by his efforts. It was, therefore, with mixed feelings that I presented him, at the Annual Conference banquet in Vancouver, with an Honorary Life Membership in CHLA/ABSC, and a pen inscribed: CHLA/MLA LIAISON 1987. (Jean Chong of the Lyndhurst Hospital in Toronto had generously donated her calligraphic skills to the membership certificate). These token gifts of our appreciation were our way of asking him to stay in touch and ensure him of a welcome anytime he should choose to attend a CHLA/ABSC Annual Conference.

In a sense, the role of the CHLA/MLA Liaison is to serve as a public relations officer, promoting communication and understanding among the two associations, and raising the image of Canadian librarians and Canada in the U.S. My job at the MLA Annual Meeting this year was made much easier by the achievement of Joanne Marshall, who was awarded the Medical Library Association Doctoral Fellowship sponsored by the Institute for Scientific Information; since Joanne could not attend the awards ceremony, it was my pleasure to accept the award on her behalf.

The sheer size and complexity of the MLA Annual Meeting can be overwhelming, but it is fertile ground for broadening one's horizons and making new contacts. As CHLA/MLA Liaison, I was particularly pleased to meet Sylvia McWilliams who was Chair of the MLA Task Force on Hospital Library Standards and is now a member of the standing committee. We have agreed to a regular exchange of information on the subject, and it was encouraging to discover that current Canadian efforts in this area are not lacking in comparison with MLA's own endeavours. Similarly, Irene Lovas, Chair of MLA's Task Force on Hospital Library Statistics, generously offered to share their data and provided a copy of their draft survey on the topic. We can look forward to a healthy exchange of ideas in these two areas which are currently of vital importance to hospital libraries.

In spite of the distance from the bulk of CHLA/ABSC members, the Portland meeting attracted a dozen or more Canadians, several of whom kept up the tradition of meeting for dinner at a trendy French (very noisy!) restaurant in downtown Portland. I would particularly like to encourage those members of CHLA/ABSC who have never managed to attend an MLA Annual Meeting to get your feet wet in New Orleans next year!

REPORT FROM THE CHLA/ABSC TASK FORCE ON HOSPITAL LIBRARY STANDARDS

Jan Greenwood, Chair

Manager of Library Services
Ontario Medical Association
Toronto, Ontario

Meeting, 30 April 1987 - 1 May 1987

The Task Force met for the first time at the Ontario Medical Association on 30 April - 1 May, 1987. Following this brief report are terms of reference which were drafted at that time and which should be self-explanatory. Minutes of the meeting have been circulated to all CHLA/ABSC Chapter Presidents, and to selected others, and were accompanied by a package of background materials.

In general terms, the members of the Task Force agreed that:

1. Comprehensive communication between the Task Force and members of CHLA/ABSC is of paramount importance to the success of the Task Force.
2. Endorsement of the revised standards by the Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation (CCHA) is essential if the standards are to have any real impact on hospital libraries; CCHA has already been contacted by the Chair.
 - 2.1 The revised standards should radically alter the wording of those currently published by CCHA, but should adopt the same format in the hope that they might be incorporated into future editions of the CCHA Guides.
 - 2.2 Such quantitative and other supplements as may be useful to the health library community should be published by CHLA/ABSC.

Publicity

A display on Task Force activities was mounted at the 11th Annual Conference of CHLA/ABSC in Vancouver. Copies of the Terms of Reference, a selective bibliography and schedule of events were all made available and were included in the packages sent to Chapter Presidents. An oral report was also presented at the Annual General Meeting. Four of the five members of the Task Force were at the conference and spent considerable time talking to members of the association about hospital library standards.

The Chair has established contact with Sylvia McWilliams, Chair of the (now disbanded) MLA Task Force on Hospital Library Standards and member of MLA's current Standing Committee on Hospital Library Standards, as well as with Valerie Smith, Chair of the latter committee. A letter has also been sent to the President of ASTED and the Chair has plans to pursue information-gathering in the U.K., following the IFLA meeting in Brighton which she will be attending in August.

Schedule

The Task Force will be meeting again in October to revise the first four CCHA standards on library services. Please ensure that any comments or suggestions pertaining to these are received by the Chair no later than early September. The Task Force members hope to have completed a draft of the revised standards before the 12th Annual Conference of the association which will be held in Halifax on 11-15 June 1988, where the programme will include a session on this topic.

Conclusion

The Chair would like to thank the members of the Task Force for their hard work, and to acknowledge the considerable assistance which has been provided by many members of CHLA/ABSC. The Task Force is also indebted to Susan Eckert, of the OMA Library, for her diligent efforts.

* * * * *

CHLA/ABSC TASK FORCE ON HOSPITAL LIBRARY STANDARDS

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. Purpose

- 1.1 The CHLA/ABSC Task Force on Hospital Library Standards was appointed by the Board for the purposes of revising the 1975 **Canadian Standards for Hospital Libraries**.
- 1.2 The Task Force will seek endorsement of the resulting document from the Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation, and other relevant health bodies as deemed appropriate by its members and the CHLA/ABSC Board of Directors.

2. Composition

- 2.1 Members of the Task Force were selected to represent the CHLA/ABSC Board, Western, Eastern and Central Canada.
- 2.2 The size of membership is restricted by the financial resources available.
- 2.3 The Task Force is at liberty to call upon the expertise of the CHLA/ABSC membership, and individual Task Force members may establish local sub-committees as they require.

3. Communications

The Task Force will communicate with the profession on the subject of hospital library standards by:

- 3.1 A mailing to the entire CHLA/ABSC membership following the 1987 annual conference.
- 3.2 Distribution of a standards package to all CHLA/ABSC Chapter Presidents.
- 3.3 Encouraging CHLA/ABSC Board members to promote the Task Force in their geographical regions.
- 3.4 Publishing a regular column in *Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana*.
- 3.5 Notifying the broader library community of Task Force activities through a variety of publications.
- 3.6 Establishing contact with ASTED, MLA's Committee on Hospital Library Standards and other bodies of expertise as required.
- 3.7 Circulating as widely as possible, and as available, drafts of the revised document for comment.
- 3.8 Reporting to the CHLA/ABSC membership through the conferences of the Association.

4. Functions

- 4.1 To examine and evaluate existing standards documents as possible models for the new Canadian standards.
- 4.2 To develop a set of hospital library standards which will be of use to hospital libraries in Canada, and have application for other small health libraries.
- 4.3 To pursue the possibilities for establishing a continuing and formal line of communication between CHLA/ABSC and the Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation.
- 4.4 To seek endorsement of appropriate health associations for the revised standards.
- 4.5 To establish a mechanism for regularly revising the standards for hospital libraries in Canada.

* * * * *

Selective Bibliography on Hospital Library Standards

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4. Guide to Accreditation of Canadian Health Care Facilities, 1986. Ottawa: CCHA, 1986.
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6. Kirchner AK. Standards and hospital libraries: observations on the 1983 edition of the Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation, Standards for Accreditation of Canadian Health Care Facilities -- library services. *Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana* 1983; 5(3): 101-3.
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CHLA/ABSC 10th ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE AWARD WINNING ENTRY

XX

One of the pleasures of the Board meeting of May 22-23 in Vancouver, was choosing the first recipient of the CHLA/ABSC 10th Anniversary Commemorative Award. The Board would like to thank everyone who entered and is pleased to publish here the winning entry from the Manitoba Health Libraries Association. The announcement of the award and presentation of the cheque for \$500.00 was made to Doris Pritchard, President of the chapter, during the Annual General Meeting of the association on the afternoon of Tuesday, 26 May in Vancouver.

NOMINATION OF THE MANITOBA HEALTH LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION FOR THE CHLA/ABSC 10TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE AWARD

We, the undersigned, wish to nominate the Manitoba Health Libraries Association for this award. The project upon which we wish to focus is the Task Force on Shared Services and the activities which followed as a result. MHLA has accomplished other significant goals in order to fulfill its own mission and that of CHLA, but the Task Force on Shared Services has been the impetus for all subsequent cooperative projects. Considering the size of the membership and the varied background of this chapter's members, the accomplishments resulting from our nominated project merit such recognition as CHLA may bestow upon it.

At the general meeting of MHLA on February 21, 1980 the members heard six reports on the topic "Shared Services -- What is Possible". The individual speakers spoke about audiovisual materials, delivery services, personal care homes, journal co-operation, rural area services, and the function of an area coordinator. At the conclusion of the program, discussion ensued which led to acceptance of the following motion:

That a Task Force be struck by the MHLA Executive to evaluate our discussion on shared services in Manitoba health libraries and to make recommendations on future action to be taken by MHLA with regard to the creation of a formal health library consortium in Manitoba. Guidelines for the Task Force should be prepared by the Executive and a date for the completion of the report should be set by them.

The MHLA Executive appointed a Task Force and prepared guidelines for their instruction. Briefly, the guidelines asked the Task Force to study the needs of health libraries in Manitoba and to identify where cooperation would be possible, how such cooperation could be achieved and how much it would cost.

As a starting point, the Task Force was asked to evaluate the discussion on Shared Services held at the February meeting, with the provision that the group could ignore any of those suggestions which did not seem appropriate to its mission and add

others that might have been missed in the discussion.

The first meeting of the Task Force was held on August 19, 1980. Almost immediately the group eliminated the role of personal care homes and rural hospitals from consideration. The Task Force felt the needs of the existing member institutions should be identified and served first. It seemed logical that if the present members benefited from better cooperation, then other institutions would be more interested in joining our chapter. (Note: It should also be mentioned that the University of Manitoba Medical Library did have an Extension Librarian service to serve rural physicians, and that this service worked through rural hospital library services wherever possible). The committee finally settled on the following areas to be studied as a basis for the Report to the chapter at large:

- * a union book catalogue;
- * cooperative collection development including books, journals, and AV materials;
- * the development of a delivery service between the member institutions; and
- * the possible hiring of a permanent MHLS coordinator to oversee all these cooperative projects, eventually.

Stage one was to conduct a survey of MHLA members about their library activities and needs. While processing the survey, the group identified immediately two needs that could be solved by volunteer effort. The first was the need for a union book catalogue that would list monograph holdings of all the members thereby reducing the search time to determine local availability of requested items. The Task Force decided not to wait but to begin assembling such a catalogue.

At the fall meeting of MHLA, each member library was asked to start submitting a copy of their catalogue cards for each newly acquired monograph. Several libraries did begin doing this immediately.

Two libraries provided a complete list of holdings. With volunteer help, a card file amalgamating main entry cards for several member libraries was assembled at the St. Boniface General Hospital Medical Library. Libraries seeking locations for books could phone at set hours and the St. Boniface staff would check the file. This Union Book Catalogue continues today and now contains the cards representing seven years of member holdings. Additional libraries now contribute as well. In health libraries where current materials are emphasized, this seven year file now represents the largest part of our active collections. The file itself was moved to the University of Manitoba Medical Library when the WHINET project director took over its maintenance. After that project ceased, MHLA hired a member to oversee the catalogue.

The second result of the Task Force survey was the identification of a major weakness among all our member libraries in the [subject] area of hospital administration. This weakness was even more noticeable when the Canadian Hospital Association disbanded its library which had been the best resource from which to borrow administrative materials. This problem was solved when Barbara Greeniaus began her tenure as Director of Library Services at the Health Sciences Centre. She dedicated her efforts to developing a local administrative collection. Later, after being apprised of the situation, a formal agreement was signed which committed the Health Sciences Centre to emphasize health administration materials in its collections.

The need to bring together users of audiovisual materials in order to centralize the information about members' holdings, as well as to coordinate the purchase and rental of audiovisual resources, was identified as another priority by the Task Force. Subsequently, in 1983, MHLA formed an AV interest group to develop the programs and the tools to accomplish these goals. In 1986/87, the efforts of this group bore visible fruit, when a cooperative program for previewing commercially produced material was successfully run among ten member institutions. The AV group arranged to import a group of films at just one preview rate and have them viewed in each member institution for a week. Costs to all members were substantially reduced. Everyone viewed films for much less effort and many of the hospital personnel became aware of MHLA's pioneering work in this area who would not have much contact with the more typical library functions of MHLA members. The AV group is beginning a Union Catalogue for distribution, and it has developed a standard form for reviewing all materials previewed at any time.

Two very important needs identified by the Task Force were also the most expensive. Every member surveyed wished for better delivery service among member libraries. The Task Force studied possible contracts for a service but the costs would have been prohibitive. However, research done for the study paper did reveal many existing means to deliver items between libraries that had not been widely known; therefore, improved delivery resulted although through informal arrangements. No major outcry has been heard in recent years, probably because the members now realize we have an adequate system which operates cheaply and anything more sophisticated would be expensive.

The last recommendation of the Task Force was, in fact, the major recommendation: that MHLA hire a full time professional librarian to act as coordinator of all the cooperative activities of the chapter members. Audrey Kerr and Barbara Greeniaus used the opportunity following the Task Force Report to apply for a grant from the Winnipeg Foundation to begin the Winnipeg Health Information Network Trial Project. WHINET, as it was called, received funding for eighteen months. The key provision of WHINET was the Coordinator's position. Judy Inglis was hired as the librarian to fill this experimental position. During the project's existence, Judy took all the MHLA cooperative projects under her wing. Thus, she edited the Union List of Serials, maintained the Union Book Catalogue, and developed other projects. Among her efforts was the periodic publication called *Recent References*, a series of current awareness lists on such topics as Pharmacology, Geriatrics and Rehabilitation. The lists included only those references available among the member libraries, and each library promoted the lists within its own institution, but all the research and preparation was done by the Coordinator. Interested individuals could receive the *Recent References* directly, but the library was always promoted as the means to retrieving the references listed.

MHLA's WHINET trial users were thrilled with the service. Thus, an *Ad hoc* Committee was struck to seek further funding for the WHINET project. Unfortunately, funding was not found before the original eighteen month grant had been exhausted. However, efforts to find permanent funding continue. Nothing definite can be stated at this time, but it does appear that the service will begin again this fall through the auspices of an independent marketing effort. This will mean that libraries will pay a fee for the centralized services, but the proposed fee, at the time of writing, will be quite reasonable. Institutions not belonging to MHLA will have equal opportunity to subscribe to the service. It seems very likely that this process will

lead to more institutions joining MHLA -- including those rural hospitals and personal care homes originally left out of the service seven years ago.

Another *Ad hoc* Committee has been struck to seek and propose approaches to cooperative buying for all of our members. A first report to the membership of MHLA this February proposed bulk buying of book packages. The membership could not reach an agreement about the contents offered and thus the proposal was rejected. To coordinate our collections would insure wider availability of materials and plans to purchase these economically by our institutions have begun in earnest.

MHLA has achieved many goals to benefit the chapter members and therefore the library clientele it really represents in these efforts. From the submission of its first preliminary report until the present day, the Task Force has identified the desirable goals and has given impetus to all subsequent cooperative projects for MHLA.

The MHLA chapter celebrates its own 10th Anniversary this month at the Manitoba Association of Registered Nurses, the location of its first organizational meeting. It was also the site for most of the meetings of the Task Force on Shared Services, an exemplary MHLA effort worthy of being considered for the CHLA/ABSC 10th Anniversary Award.

Doris Pritchard,
President

Katherine Gaudes,
Secretary

APPENDICES*

1. Task Force on Shared Services. Update -- May 1, 1981.
2. Proposal: A delivery system for health libraries in Winnipeg -- methods and approaches. January, 1981.
3. The Winnipeg Health Information Network Trial. Six month progress report. February, 1984.
4. Recent references in pharmacy 1984 August; 1(4).
5. Progress report on film previewing to: AV Interest Group. [August, 1986].

* Submitted to the Board, but not reproduced here.

MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of the
CANADIAN HEALTH LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION / ASSOCIATION

DES BIBLIOTHEQUES DE LA SANTE DU CANADA

Vancouver, British Columbia, 26 May 1987

1. Call to order at 1:40 p.m.

- 1 A. Opening Remarks

President Dorothy Fitzgerald opened the meeting by thanking Nancy Forbes (Conference Chairperson) and members of the Conference Committee for organizing an excellent meeting.

One item was added to the agenda:

CHLA 10th Anniversary Commemorative Award

2. President's Report

The President described the year as both busy and challenging. Significant activities of the Association for 1986 - 1987 were outlined as follows:

- 2.1 Two new chapters were formed:
Central Ontario Health Libraries Association
London Area Health Libraries Association
- 2.2 The Board provided financial support to the Maritimes and Windsor chapters. Successful CE courses were offered by these chapters.
- 2.3 The Board reduced operating expenses by combining the usual Fall and Winter Board meetings. One meeting was held in Hamilton in November 1986. Board members also made significantly increased use of electronic mail.
- 2.4 CHLA Strategic Plan

The Board continued the process of long-range strategic planning for the Association. Position papers for continuing education, membership/public relations, and finances/association business were developed. These were circulated to chapters and comments received. The position papers were revised; these will be distributed to chapters and also published in BMC.

2.5 Association Operations

The Board contracted with Dorothy Davey to provide some office services to the Association. This company updated mailing lists and maintained membership records.

2.6 Flower Report

CHLA worked jointly with ACMC to request that CISTI fund a project to survey the state-of-the-art of Canadian health libraries. The project was funded and Mrs. M.A. (Babs) Flower was contracted.

Dorothy Fitzgerald represented CHLA on the project's steering committee, to provide direction and guidance. The project has resulted in the "Flower Report", officially entitled **Libraries without Walls: Blueprint for the Future -- Report of a Survey of Health Sciences Library Collections and Services in Canada.**

Recommendations for future developments in health information delivery were made. CHLA will continue to follow-up on recommendations.

- 2.7 A Task Force on Hospital Library Standards was created, with Jan Greenwood as Chairperson. This Task [sic] will produce draft standards in 1987 - 1988. Input from the members was requested.

- 2.8 D. Fitzgerald thanked retiring Board members D. Kent, T. Flemming and B. Stableford. New Board members, C. Krause-Quinlan and B. Brown, were introduced and welcomed.

- 2.9 The President's Report was received for information only.

3. Minutes, 10th Annual General Meeting

- 3.1 These minutes were distributed to all in attendance at the May 26, 1986 [sic] meeting.
- 3.2 A correction was made to item 9 -- Honourary Life Membership, to read that this was awarded to C. William Fraser.
- 3.3 The minutes were accepted as corrected. (MSC: Flemming, Empey).

4. Treasurer's Report

- 4.1 The Treasurer reviewed the Interim Financial Statement for the period June 1, 1986 -- May 31, 1987. (Appendix I) (MSC: Maes, Stableford).
- 4.2 W. Maes noted that membership revenue now equals operating expenses. Membership fees were increased and the Montreal conference made a profit of \$14,000.00.

- 4.3 Sundry expenses include the purchase of a microcomputer, at approximately \$7,800.00. The microcomputer was used for the CISTI project and will be loaned to Board members as required.
- 4.4 Moved that the Auditor for 1987 - 1988 be changed from Donald N. Charness (Ottawa) to Ken Kimmerly (Toronto). (MSC: Maes, Stableford).

5. Report of the BMC Editor

- 5.1 Tom Flemming presented a report on behalf of himself and Assistant Editor Lynn Dunikowski. (MSC: Flemming, Stableford).
- 5.2 The Board has appointed Claire Callaghan, U.W.O. Sciences Library as the new Assistant Editor for 1987 - 1988.
- 5.3 During 1986 - 1987 BMC was published in four issues rather than five. No reduction in the total number of pages published was made.
- 5.4 Theme issues will be discontinued, since unsolicited papers on specific topics are received infrequently.
- 5.5 BMC will continue to publish papers in whichever language received.
- 5.6 The outgoing editor thanked L. Dunikowski and J. Greenwood for their support and assistance this year.

6. Committee Reports

6.1 1987 CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Nancy Forbes thanked all members of the Conference Committee for their hard work and cooperation.

6.2 EDUCATION

Diana Kent presented the report on behalf of Ann Barrett.

6.2.1 This was the first year for the position of Education Coordinator [sic].

6.2.2 Activities completed include developing a list of CHLA's CE courses, a roster of CE instructors and a CE column, was published in each issue of BMC.

6.2.3 Chapters were polled to identify local CE requirements. Each chapter was asked to identify a CE liaison person.

6.3 MEMBERSHIP/PUBLIC RELATIONS

H. Waluzyniec reported that much time was spent on researching and developing marketing plans.

6.3.1 A display screen was purchased and will be made available to chapters. It will also be used to promote CHLA at health professional conferences.

6.3.2 Contacts were made with the Canadian Health Records Association. CHRA will publish an article about CHLA.

6.4 NOMINATIONS

D. Kent reported that positions were filled as follows:

William Maes	Vice President/President-Elect
Beverly Brown	Secretary
Catherine Krause-Quinlan	Treasurer

7. Chapter Reports

Brief reports were presented by Chapter Presidents or their representatives. All of these will be published in BMC 9(1).

8. Other Reports

8.1 HSRC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Donna Dryden reported for Anitra Laycock. CHLA Committee representatives include Donna Dryden, Colin Hoare and new appointee, Deidre Green (Sick Children's Hospital -- Toronto).

8.1.1 The committee met in Ottawa on December 3, 1986. CISTI provided an update on its actions in response to the joint APMC/CHLA Brief.

8.2 CHLA/MLA LIAISON

8.2.2 J. Greenwood reported that she contacted the Chairpersons of MLA's Task Force on Hospital Library Standards and the Task Force on Hospital Library Statistics. Both groups agreed to share results of their surveys and other activities with CHLA.

8.3 OHLA REPORT

J. Greenwood provided the first report on the newly-formed Ontario Health Libraries Association. The group was granted section status by the Ontario Hospital Association and held its first annual meeting in October 1986. OHLA currently has approximately 200 members and publishes a regular newsletter.

8.4 1988 CONFERENCE

Halifax will host the 1988 CHLA Annual [sic] which will be held at the Citadel Hotel from June 11-15.

8.5 MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

W. Maes reported that the Board has approved two new membership categories: Retired members and Institutional members. (MSC: Fitzgerald, Flemming).

8.6 TERMS OF REFERENCE, BOARD MEMBERS

D. Fitzgerald reported that the terms of reference for Board members were reviewed. It was decided that no change was required.

8.7 TASK FORCE ON HOSPITAL LIBRARY STANDARDS

Jan Greenwood thanked members of the Task Force: Verla Empey, Kathy Eagleton, Anitra Laycock and Dorothy Fitzgerald.

8.7.1 One meeting was held and a report was published in BMC.

8.7.2 A first draft will be prepared before the Halifax conference and will be distributed to Chapter Presidents.

8.7.3 The Task Force has established contact with the Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation, to work towards the incorporation of the revised library standards.

9. Honourary Life Memberships

Gerald J. Oppenheimer, better known as "Gerry", was presented with an Honourary CHLA Life Membership at the CHLA Banquet on May 25, 1987. This award was made in recognition of Gerry's service to CHLA as the MLA Liaison during the past five years. B. Stableford thanked Gerry for his continued support of CHLA and offered best wishes on his upcoming retirement.

10. Other Business

- 10.1 The 10th Anniversary Commemorative Award was presented to the Manitoba Health Libraries Association for their innovative work in developing shared services and establishing the Winnipeg Health Information Network. D. Fitzgerald presented a cheque for \$500.00 to the chapter. Doris Pritchard, MHLA President, accepted the award on behalf of the MHLA.

10.2 1989 CONFERENCE SITE

B. Stableford reported that the Board has accepted the invitation of the Ottawa-Hull Chapter to host the 1989 Conference in Ottawa.

11. Transfer of Chair

- 11.3.1 D. Fitzgerald again thanked Board members for their work and the members at large for their support.
11.3.2 J. Greenwood thanked D. Fitzgerald on behalf of all members for her hard work as President.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

B.A. Stableford, Secretary

* * * * *

Appendix I

Canadian Health Libraries Association

Association des bibliothèques de la santé du Canada

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1 June 1986 -- 1 May 1987

Opening balance 1 June 1986	\$19,804.41
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REVENUE

Memberships 1986-1987	16,354.70	
Sales and advertising	1,046.65	
Interest	1,226.25	
Return of 1986 Conference grant	3,500.00	
1986 Conference revenue	14,108.71	
1987 Conference grants	200.00	
Sundry	4,250.00	
		40,686.31

Total funds available	\$60,490.72
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EXPENDITURES

BMC publication and printing	3,689.75	
Travel	3,400.48	
Postage and telephone	340.34	
Membership overpayments	235.00	
Bank charges	12.00	
Translations (President's page)	425.64	
1987 Conference operating grant	3,000.00	
Auditor's report	300.00	
Sundry	7,767.55	
		19,170.76

Closing balance at 1 May 1987	\$41,319.96
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STATEMENT OF ASSETS AT 1 MAY 1987

Bank -- Savings	\$39,654.15
Chequing	1,665.81

\$41,319.96

REPORT OF THE EDITORS OF *Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana*

Volume 8, 1986-1987

Tom Flemming
EditorLynn Dunikowski
Assistant Editor

Publication Schedule for volume 8

Volume 8 was the first four-issue volume of *Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana* (BMC) following the Board decision to have the journal become a quarterly early in 1986. The current editorial direction took over responsibility for the publication, as is usual, with the second issue of the volume, and produced the next four issues (volume 8, #2, #3, #4 and volume 9, #1). Although the task of getting the publication out may, thus, appear to have been reduced, the task of finding material to publish was still a major challenge. Volume 7 contained approximately 225 pages in five issues; volume 8 will have (when its index is published in the first issue of volume 9) about 263 pages in four issues. Camera-ready copy was created using WordPerfect software on an IBM machine; it was subsequently sent to McGill University in Montreal for printing, binding and distribution. Details for volume 8 appear below (numbers appearing in parentheses indicate extent of pagination in Roman numerals, or unnumbered, in addition to the numbered pages in each issue):

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Date of Appearance</u>
#1	Official business; chapter annual reports	50 (2)	early August 1986
#2	Conference papers	60 (4)	late October 1986
#3	Original papers on international co-operation, ethics, collections, serials, etc.	65 (8)	late January 1987
#4	Original papers from OHLA conference	62 (6)	late April 1987
[9(1)]	Index to volume 8	6	late July 1987

Total 263 pages

Theme Issues and the Continuing Problem of Content

The editors abandoned the notion of "theme" issues after discovering that their announcement prior to publication did not result in an influx of unsolicited manuscripts on the announced theme. Very little of the material published in volume 8 was unsolicited; the biggest concern of the editors throughout the volume was the continuing worry: "What am I going to put in the next issue?" Letter writing, electronic messaging and phone calls around the country to solicit material for the next, or for some future issue, occupied a very great amount of the editors' time in volume 8.

The number and quality of papers published attests to the success of this endeavour, but the advance planning required to produce this success takes a great deal of time from the work schedules of the volunteers who do the work, coupled with the volume of copy editing and word-processing that precedes the appearance of every issue, and can only be managed with the most liberal indulgence on the part of their employers. The organized effort to solicit material, and to involve the readership in contributing news items and original papers appears to have made the right impression. As the volume ends, the editors are pleased to note the arrival of several unsolicited original papers and several news items contributed by members of CHLA who are not BMC correspondents.

BMC Policies

In the area of policy, the most noteworthy decision of the year was announced in the editorial in volume 8(3); the November Board meeting had decided that BMC would continue to keep open the option of publication in either of Canada's two official languages. The editors welcomed the finality of the decision and published a new translation of the *Information for Contributors* to encourage submissions in both languages.

The Board instruction of 1986 to pursue the matter of raising advertising revenue by selling space on the covers of each issue remains uninvestigated at the end of this volume. The current editorial direction was not able to find the time to undertake serious investigation of this question and shied away from the problems involved in soliciting advertising copy and money from commercial enterprise.

Important Board Decision

At its November meeting, the Board decided to allocate the sum of \$3,000.00, annually, for the use of the editors of BMC. This money will reduce the burden of the clerical work, which used to fall upon the shoulders of the editor and the staff of his (or her) library, since it will permit them to pay for assistance with the inputting of texts.

Acknowledgements

It is a pleasure to be able to thank Liz Bayley of the McMaster University Health Sciences Library in print for her patient and careful proof-reading of each issue. We

may not have eliminated every conceivable error, but we certainly exercised a greater degree of control over our appearance in print with Liz's assistance than we could have hoped to accomplish without it.

The editor also takes pleasure in thanking Anne Taylor of the McMaster University Health Sciences Library for inputting and word-processing many of the papers which appeared in volume 8. Anne's speedy assistance helped us meet many a deadline.

The editor wishes, finally, to thank Jan Greenwood -- the former editor -- and Lynn Dunikowski -- the Assistant Editor -- for their moral support and practical advice throughout the whole of the volume. Last thanked is not least thanked; their support is gratefully acknowledged because they knew best what support to give and when to offer it!

I have enjoyed my tenure as Editor of BMC. I have learned a great deal about publication, about writing and about dealing with people. I owe a special debt of thanks to my employers and to my staff whose understanding approach to delays and slowdowns in our own work as each issue of BMC neared completion is very greatly appreciated. Together, all those who have worked on BMC this year, or who have written for it, have produced the best journal we were capable of producing.

Now, may the next team take over and do even better for members of the Canadian Health Libraries Association in volume 9!

New Assistant Editor

The Editor recommends to the Board that Claire Callaghan, the Online/Reference/Collections Librarian (Clinical Medicine) of the University of Western Ontario, be appointed to the position of Assistant Editor for the year 1987-1988, to work with Lynn Dunikowski, who becomes Editor with the publication of volume 9(2).

Tom Flemming, Editor, 1986-1987

Hanna Waluzyniec, Chair

The major effort of this past year has centered on the following issue: do we want more members in CHLA, and if we do, what is the best way to attract them?

To explore this idea further, a Strategic Plan on Public Relations was written in January and submitted to the Board. It appeared that it would be a very good idea indeed to expand our membership so that CHLA could have a more secure financial base.

At this point, the role of the Board member responsible for membership was broadened to include marketing and public relations. In order to attract new members it seemed necessary to make CHLA more visible and the Board decided to invest in an exhibition screen that could be displayed at meetings and conferences. A portable, table-top model, made up of three panels was selected from Expo Systems, Scarborough, Ontario. The cost was \$812.00, plus shipping charges. The screen comes in its own case and can be carried by one person.

A short publicity article about CHLA was submitted to Progress Notes, the newsletter of the Canadian Health Record Association, in the hope that it may interest some medical record librarians who work in hospitals where there is no medical library. Also, quotes were obtained on having some publicity notepads printed. These could then be distributed to target groups to raise the profile of CHLA.

The Committee is continuing to explore other avenues of publicity and marketing and welcomes all suggestions from the membership.

* * * * *

Now is the time to renew your membership in the Canadian Health Libraries Association/Association des bibliothèques de la santé du Canada if you haven't already done so, as the membership year ends annually on 31 May.

Send your cheque or your queries about membership to the following address:

Canadian Health Libraries Association/ Association des
bibliothèques de la santé du Canada
P.O. Box 434, Station K
Toronto, Ontario
M4P 2G9

* * * * *

REPORT OF THE CONTINUING EDUCATION COORDINATOR 1986 - 1987

Ann Barrett, CHLA CE Coordinator

1986 - 1987 was the first full year since the disbanding of the Education Committee and the appointment of the Continuing Education Coordinator. A Strategic Plan, Terms of Reference and goals for the new position were submitted to the Board in November 1986.

The success of this new arrangement cannot be completely assessed at this early date; another year will tell more. Considering the potential level of work involved in this position, however, some arrangement to share the workload should be implemented -- something like the Editor/Assistant Editor arrangement for BMC.

Activities

CE Column The CE column was started with the first issue of BMC for 1987. The introductory submissions were written by the Coordinator, but all future submissions will be solicited from members. Dianne Kharouba will be doing the next column [i.e., the column in this issue of the journal] on effective online searching in Toxicology. The following contributor has been approached but has not yet confirmed.

CHLA Roster The latest copy of the CHLA Education Roster has been compiled and circulated to Chapter Presidents.

Introduction to Chapter Presidents Letters of introduction were sent out from the Coordinator to all Chapter Presidents. Included in each package was the first annual CE Chapter Poll and the CHLA CE Roster.

Also included was a request for CE liaison persons. Both the poll and names of liaison persons are due back in July.

Canadian Health Statistics Project The Canadian Health Statistics Project that Nanci Harris (library school student) and Geoffrey Pendrill (of the faculty at SLIS, University of Western Ontario) were working on, was completed and submitted to the Coordinator. A second copy of the report has been submitted to the President.

Initially, the intent of this 1985 project was to have a course outline, handouts, syllabus and contents developed for a workshop. Geoffrey explained that neither he nor his student had enough health expertise to complete the project on that scale, so they concentrated on developing the bibliographic background. The project, as it stands, requires a great deal of work before it is suitable for use by the membership.

To do additional work on the project, I have contacted Fay Hjartarson from the Statistics Canada Library. She seemed quite interested in working on such a project; however, a health librarian with extensive experience should also be involved this time. An appropriate person has not yet been found. Hopefully, a team approach will distribute the work more evenly.

Basic Library Management Jan Greenwood has agreed to commit her *Basic Library Management* course to a series of video tapes. This will, hopefully, be a joint project with the Ontario Medical Association (OMA).

Before formally approaching the OMA, however, we need some idea of the financial commitment CHLA is prepared to make. Costs for the project will involve an honourarium for the presenter, and the technical studio/graphics time (approximately \$30.00 per hour). In total, the project may cost around \$1,000.00 -- \$1,500.00 for three or four tapes (half an hour to three-quarters of an hour each in length). Does the Board feel that this project is valuable enough to pursue at that price? As our first real venture into distance education, this project seems very low risk. The final product will, no doubt, be of very high quality, and it can be easily marketed through the provincial hospital association publications.

Workshop Guide for Chapter Presidents After receiving several questions on how to go about putting on an MLA Workshop, I found a small manual on planning workshops in general began to fall together. Drafts of this manual will be presented to the Board for assessment.

The initial plan was to distribute a copy of the finished product to Chapter Presidents. I am concerned, however, that the content of the manual is too basic for most members and would be of no value to them. How does the Board feel? It would be valuable if a member of the Board who has extensive experience in planning workshops would review and revise the contents of the draft.

* * * * *

Goals for 1987 - 1988

1. Maintain input into BMC CE Column.
2. Establish liaison members at the Chapter level.
3. Compile the results of the CE Chapter Poll for the Board and for HSRC, and publish them in BMC.
4. Initiate *Basic Library Management* video tape series.
5. Reassess and complete the Canadian Health Statistics project.
6. Complete and distribute the Workshop Guide for Chapter Presidents.

* * * * *

MeSH Online

Dianne Kharouba

Acting Head

Health Sciences Resource Centre

Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information

Ottawa, Ontario

The worn condition of our well-thumbed desk copies of the printed **MeSH Annotated Alphabetic List**, which sometimes threaten to fall apart before the next year's replacements arrive, attests to the usefulness of this printed tool. However, like other printed products of online databases such as **Index Medicus**, the annotated MeSH has its shortcomings. This article will deal with some of the bonus features offered by the online version of MeSH, as opposed to the printed tool.

Currency

The new vocabulary for any coming year is available online before the printed one becomes available; you can access it by entering the command: FILE NEW MESH at some point early each summer. It is from this file that the printed publication is produced. The vocabulary of the previous year is available concurrently online as the "Old MeSH" file.

Neither the annotated list nor **Supplementary Chemical Records** keeps pace with the chemical names being added online. Chemicals which do not appear frequently enough in indexed literature to be given descriptor status (i.e., they are not MH) have had chemical term records created in online MeSH. These chemical term records are added at the rate of about 400 per month, yet **Supplementary Chemical Records** is only published annually. Since they are not MeSH, these 45,429 chemical records (as of 1 June 1987) do not appear in the printed annotated MeSH.

Enhanced Access

One of the big disadvantages of a controlled vocabulary is that one has to find the right descriptor: Greek vs. Latin roots, inverted vs. normal word order, and the like. A lot of time can be spent flipping pages. Moreover, what if the terms we have been given (our entry vocabulary) do not appear in print ?

Expanded entry vocabulary

For the 1987 MeSH, a special machine algorithm created singular versions of plural headings, plural versions of singular headings, direct-order versions of

inverted headings, and inverted-order versions of direct-order headings. These can be searched directly on Medline to retrieve references because a link or cross reference exists to the proper MeSH. They are also searchable in the online MeSH but do not appear in the printed annotated MeSH.

Example: for *Hallermann's Syndrome*, the following combinations now exist:

<i>Hallermann Syndrome</i>	<i>Syndrome, Hallermann</i>
<i>Hallermanns Syndrome</i>	<i>Syndrome, Hallermanns</i>
<i>Hallermann's Syndrome</i>	<i>Syndrome, Hallermann's</i>
<i>Hallermann Syndromes</i>	<i>Syndromes, Hallermann</i>
<i>Hallermanns Syndromes</i>	<i>Syndromes, Hallermanns</i>
<i>Hallermann's Syndromes</i>	<i>Syndromes, Hallermann's</i>

Cross References

There are more SEE references in the online MeSH than in its printed counterpart. This was always the case, even before the expanded vocabulary additions of 1987.

Example: the Backward XRef field (BX) for *Infant, Newborn* in 1986:

BX	Newborns :0:00000000:0000000:770317 (first "0" does not print)
BX	Neonatology :3
BX	Infant, Postmature :2

Online, it has been possible to search under *Newborns* (or *Newborn* since 1987) to retrieve references. This would not have been obvious without consulting the online MeSH file.

Descriptor Entry Version (DE)

This field contains an abbreviation of a descriptor and will print in the annotated MeSH as the "Data Form" (DF). The DE field is searchable online, but Data Forms are not access points in the annotated MeSH.

Example: USER:
 EEG

 PROG:
 SS(1) PSTG (1) - Electroencephalography (MH)

Unfortunately, some of the common disease abbreviations, such as SLE for systemic lupus erythematosus, have not been entered into online MeSH.

Textword Searching

The following fields are textword searchable:

AN	Annotation	TW	
BX	Backward cross reference	*, TW	
EC	Entry combination	TW	
HN	History note	TW	
MH	MeSH heading	*, TW	
MS	MeSH scope note	TW	(* = Directly
OL	Online note	TW	searchable)
PI	Previous indexing	TW	
PM	Public MeSH note	TW	

"Inflammatory bowel disease" cannot be located in the annotated MeSH nor does it appear in the permuted MeSH under any of the component words. If you try a textword search in online MeSH you will find:

(TW) ALL INFLAMM: and BOWEL

PROG :
SS(1) PSTG (7)

SS(2) /C ?
USER :
PRT MH

PROG :

.
.
.

4

MH - Enterocolitis -----	MS - <u>Inflammation</u> of the intestinal mucosa of the small and large <u>bowel</u> .
	AN - <u>Inflammation</u> of . . . small and large intestines; see also note on ENTERITIS

Additional Information

Scope Notes

Unlike the annotation (AN) which goes into print, the MeSH Scope Note (MS) appears only online. It augments the formal annotation and provides insight into the meaning and scope of the descriptors. Compare two fields from *Bipolar disorder*:

MS -- A major affective disorder marked by severe mood swings (manic or major depressive episodes) and a tendency to remission and recurrence.

AN -- Do not use /drug eff /physiol /rad eff

The Qualifier (i.e., subheading) record brings together in one place the annotation which prints in the alphabetic portion of MeSH and the scope note which prints in the preliminary MeSH pages.

Retrospective Searching

The Backfile Postings field (M##) gives the total postings and the IM postings (shown by *) for each backfile.

Example for *Aspartate Kinase*:

MED 83	POSTINGS 7; *7
MED 80	POSTINGS 11; *9
MED 77	POSTINGS 28; *18
MED 75	POSTINGS 31; *17

The Previous Indexing field (only online) provides details about earlier practices which may not be clear from the History Note (HN) which prints in the annotated MeSH.

Example: Beta-Thromboglobulin

PI - Beta Globulins (66-79)

HN - 87(80); was see under BETA GLOBULINS 1980-86

Chemical Term Records

Space does not permit a comprehensive review of these records and their usefulness for planning a search on Medline as well as on other files.

The searcher of the online MeSH is informed as to when the chemical first appeared and (since 1970) the number of references which will be retrieved. The record gives the MeSH headings under which the references will appear in *Index Medicus*. A Source field (SO) contains journal title/issue information for at least one relevant citation, including the first recorded appearance of the chemical in the indexed literature.

CHAPTER REPORTS

HEALTH LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (HLABC) ANNUAL REPORT

Ann Nelson, President

In 1986 - 1987 the 52 members of HLABC were kept very busy. Our first priority for the year was the 11th annual CHLA conference which was held in Vancouver, from 24-27 May 1987. Our thanks go out to Nancy Forbes and the Conference Committee who spent many hours organizing it. Other HLABC members contributed ideas, extra time to cover desk schedules for committee members, calligraphic skills and moral support.

Because the conference concentrated on various aspects of library management, we invited guest speakers from the health care field to three of the HLABC meetings. The topics were Occupational Medicine, adolescence today from the B.C. perspective, and Alzheimer's disease. The idea was a great success; the speakers were excellent and we had an opportunity to talk to them informally about their work and their relationships with our libraries. As a result of the talk on Alzheimer's disease, the head of the Alzheimer's clinic at UBC will be working with three Woodward Library reference librarians to produce guides to the literature of Alzheimer's both for her professional staff and for her patients and their families. This information will be kept up-to-date and evaluated.

Our final meeting of the year was a dinner meeting and the Annual General Meeting. We are looking forward to 1987 - 1988 and our new executive:

President	Margaret Price, Woodward Biomedical Library
Vice-president	Jim Henderson, Woodward Biomedical Library
Secretary	Florence Doidge, Woodward Biomedical Library
Treasurer	Judy Neill, British Columbia Medical Library Service.

CENTRAL ONTARIO HEALTH LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION (COHLA) Annual Report

Betty Bishop, President

1986 - 1987 Executive

President: Betty Bishop

Secretary: Pat Heatley

1986 - 1987 Programmes

May 6, 1987. The Grey Bruce Regional Health Centre.

Our first meeting as a CHLA chapter was well attended by 11 of our 23 members. The guest speaker, Gae Devey, of the Grey Bruce Regional Health Centre, led a half-day assertiveness training workshop. A tour of the new health centre and our business meeting followed. Dorothy Fitzgerald, the President of CHLA, was in attendance and outlined for the group the benefits and responsibilities of CHLA chapter status. In addition, the group agreed to update our Union List of Periodicals first published in the spring of 1986.

We are delighted to have received chapter status and look forward to our continued association with CHLA.

* * * * *

Jane Law, President

During the past year, the Kingston Area Health Libraries Association has met on two occasions: in September 1986, and in April 1987. New executive members of the association were approved by acclamation at the September meeting, and include the following:

President: J. Law, Bracken Library (formerly KGH Library Manager)
President Elect: J. Eikelboom, Bracken Library
Secretary/Treasurer: M. Webster, Bracken Library
Past President: G. Wright (formerly, Bracken Library)

Formal amendments to the constitution were made and included the adoption of the new name of the association, as well as a restructuring of the executive from five members to four, with the merging of the secretary and treasurer positions.

A motion was passed at the spring meeting, 23 April 1987, to extend the current terms of office of the KAHLA executive to two years in length. In addition, KAHLA members will be advising a local health group on developing a proposal for a computer-generated index to the medical and allied health audio visual and software holdings in the area. The annual edition of the **Title Guide to Medical Serials** will be produced over the summer, and will be available for purchase from St. Lawrence College Library, Kingston.

Plans for the upcoming meeting include a presentation by Babs Flower on the joint APMC/CHLA project and the resulting report: **Libraries Without Walls**.

Though the association itself has not been terribly active over the past year, members have been, and the association remains a welcome and supportive forum for the expression of our activities, interests and concerns.

* * * * *

MANITOBA HEALTH LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION (MHLA) ANNUAL REPORT

Doris Pritchard, President

1986 - 1987 Executive

President:	Doris Pritchard, Neilson Dental Library, University of Manitoba
President-Elect:	Judy Inglis, Medical Library, Deer Lodge Centre
Secretary:	Katherine Gaudes, St. Boniface School of Nursing Library
Treasurer:	Helene Proteau, Medical Library, University of Manitoba

The Manitoba Health Libraries Association has had an active and productive year. The membership approved a proposed revision to the constitution to include a clause on honorary life membership and all committee guidelines were examined. Those that had become outdated were revised, and new copies of the constitution, bylaws and guidelines were sent to the members.

Two standing committees were formally organized in 1986-1987. The AV Interest Group and Current Awareness, which have been in existence for a number of years now, have guidelines which list their membership, duties and responsibilities. For the first time, the AV Interest Group organized a cooperative programme for previewing commercially produced material which was successfully run among ten member institutions. A group of films was imported at one preview rate and each of the ten institutions participating in the project viewed the films for one week.

The Serials Holdings Committee which maintains and updates the membership's serials holdings distributed a new edition of the Union List of Selected Serials in February 1987, and copies may be ordered from the treasurer.

The Manitoba Health Organizations has initiated a change in conference scheduling this year, moving to a once-every-eighteen-month format, rather than the traditional annual conference each spring. The 1986-1987 conference will now be held in October 1987. The theme of the conference is *The Faces of Change*. The MHLA Conference Planning Committee has arranged for a half-day workshop entitled *Coping with Copyright: changing laws, changing technologies*. Professor Denis Marshall of the University of Manitoba Law Library has agreed to develop and conduct this workshop for us.

Our fall meeting -- held at Rock Lake Health Centre, Crystal City, in October-- was the first meeting in a rural area since the fall of 1983. A large number of items was dealt with despite only twelve members being in attendance. The programme was based on a videotape presentation: *Cross Currents*, which was followed by a discussion on public and interpersonal relations in a public service setting.

The winter meeting was hosted by the Medical Library, St. Boniface Hospital, with 20 members in attendance. Dr. Arthur Schafer, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Manitoba, gave a thought provoking lecture on medical ethics. Following

K the programme, the members were given a guided tour of the beautiful new Carolyn Sifton Medical Library.

J MHLA observed its tenth anniversary year in 1986-1987. Its inaugural meeting was held in October 1976, at the Manitoba Association of Registered Nurses (MARN). Many original members continue to hold membership and those no longer with the Association were invited to attend the anniversary meeting in May, which was also held at MARN. Two retired members were elected to honorary life memberships: Isobel Steedman, who played a dominant role in the organization of the many small health libraries in Manitoba, and in the organization of the MHLA; and Barbara Henwood Fawcett, a founding member, former president, and former CHLA Board member, who sat on many committees, and was chairman of the Union List of Selected Serials from its inception in 1977 until 1981. A social hour was held after the meeting, at which Rena Kroeker, our first president, gave an inspiring toast encouraging the members to continue the commitment of cooperation and caring which has been the hallmark of the Association.

In 1986-1987, a number of *ad hoc* committees were formed to deal with special concerns. Because of the perceived inadequacies of the Canadian Hospital Association's (CHA) present list of activities for which statistics are kept by hospital libraries, the Committee on Management Information Systems was struck; it prepared a statistics form to reflect the activities and workload in hospital libraries. The form will be reviewed after one year of use.

The Task Force on Infohealth was formed in response to the continuing interest in CHA's Infohealth project. It has been asked to prepare a report on the evaluation of the project and its value to health libraries.

Kathy Eagleton, MHLA member on the Task Force on Hospital Library Standards, is chair of the committee established at the annual meeting to work on recommendations in preparation for a fall meeting of the Task Force.

Membership in the Association rose to 71 in 1986-1987, an increase of four members over 1985-1986; there are 34 personal, 1 associate, and 36 institutional members.

The election of the 1987-1988 executive committee has been completed. Judy Inglis will become president, and Susan Rogers was elected by acclamation as President-Elect. Arthur Short was elected Secretary, and Beverly Brown, Treasurer.

In closing my final report as President, I would like to thank the members of the Executive Committee for the fine support they have given me this past year. Our meetings were held in a spirit of good will and cooperation, and the satisfaction I feel at the end of a successful year is mainly to their credit.

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 User surveys 8(4); 200-208

V

Vendor selection criteria 8(3); 140-144

W

WORM see CDROM
 Windsor Area Health Librarians'
 Association 8(1); 27
 Workshop on Library Collections and
 Services 8(2); 107

Christina Toplack, President

On behalf of the membership of MHLA/ABSM, I respectfully submit to the CHLA/ABSC Board the following report of the activities of the organization during the latter half of 1986 and 1987 to date. In the fall of 1986, four main priorities were established and our activities have focused on fulfilling these goals.

First, planning for CHLA '88 in Halifax is well under way. For details on progress in this regard, please refer to the report of the Conference Chair, Ann Manning. I speak for the entire membership when I say we are greatly looking forward to acting as hosts to CHLA/ABSC, and are hard at work planning exciting professional and social programmes.

Secondly, in recognition of the need to increase the visibility of MHLA/ABSM and our members among regional health care institutions, and to enhance the image of health information providers, we are developing promotional materials describing MHLA/ABSM and the types of services provided by our members. These materials include a pamphlet, display materials and letterhead. A logo contest is underway. We have also been successful in making connections with such organizations as the Nova Scotia Association of Health Organizations by publishing articles on MHLA/ABSM activities of interest to their members and invitations to join in their newsletters and bulletins.

Thirdly, expanding our membership base was identified as a priority. Members have been encouraged to copy the membership form and to distribute it to any health information providers in their vicinity. We have sent out "mass" mailings to hospital inservice coordinators in institutions where there is no library. Response has been favourable.

In February 1986, the Nova Scotia Health Libraries Association changed its name to the Maritime Health Libraries Association/Association des Bibliothèques de la Santé des Maritimes, and hence its membership, to include health information providers from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. To date, our membership consists of the following:

- one member from Prince Edward Island
- one member from Newfoundland
- eight members from New Brunswick
- thirty-three members from Nova Scotia
- five members from other provinces.

These figures reflect a substantial increase in the number of paid members and indicate that our efforts to expand our base have been successful, though we are still endeavouring to reach more people.

A fourth area identified as a real priority is the provision of opportunities for continued learning and improvement of our skills. We have responded to this in several ways. The MHLA/ABSM Bulletin is now a regular quarterly publication, distributed routinely with payment of the \$5.00 membership fee, which we use not only to

disseminate reports of association business, but also as a continuing education forum. Also, our meeting of 3 October 1986 was held in Moncton, New Brunswick, where we were given an in-depth demonstration of the Library Automation System marketed by the Sydney Development Corporation. A review of the system was written by Tim Ruggles, MHLA/ABSM Secretary, and appeared in the December 1986 issue of the *MHLA/ABSM Bulletin*. We have received many requests for reprints of this review.

In addition, MHLA/ABSM held its first formal continuing education event on 27 March 1987. The topic was *Marketing Special Libraries*, and the speaker was Rya Ben-Shir, Administrative Assistant to the Medical Director and Manager of the Health Science Resource Center, MacNeal Hospital, Berwyn, Illinois. The workshop was a success, professionally and financially, and responded particularly to the expressed need of our hospital librarians for information planning and management strategies to secure support and adequate allocation of resources for their libraries. MHLA/ABSM co-sponsored this workshop with the Nova Scotia Government Libraries Council and the School of Library and Information Studies at Dalhousie University. We will certainly plan similar events in the future since this was such a success (co-sponsorship was a good choice since it prevents one association from being solely responsible, financially). Transcripts of the workshop were distributed to MHLA/ABSM members so that those unable to attend could benefit as well. Funds for this purpose were made available by CHLA/ABSC, for which we are very grateful. We hope that CHLA/ABSC will continue its support of continuing education events at the chapter level.

In conclusion, our efforts during the past year have concentrated on increasing our visibility, and expanding and serving our membership. These seem to be consistent with the recent focus of effort within CHLA/ABSC, as indicated in the Strategic Planning documents currently under consideration by the MHLA/ABSM membership. We are, on the whole, very pleased with the direction that CHLA/ABSC is taking and are particularly encouraged by its commitment to supporting activities at the chapter level.

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MONTREAL HEALTH LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION (MHLA) ANNUAL REPORT

Claire Kelly, President

Past President	Arlene Greenberg
President	Claire Kelly
Vice President	Janet Joyce
Secretary	Joanne Baird
Treasurer	Julia Main

During the past year, MHLA was successful in bringing to fruition the Union List of Serials held by 56 libraries in the Montreal area. Thirty copies have been sold and an update tentatively planned for Spring 1988. Informal reports indicate that this list has been very helpful and is being well-used.

The MHLA Consortium was established in January 1987. Six libraries are members; this allows these libraries to belong to USBE as a single unit and to benefit from low member handling fees for back issues of serials, monographs and government documents.

The first general meeting was held on 27 November 1986. The Annual General Meeting is scheduled for 4 June 1987.

Three executive meetings were held. Membership stands at 52.

New officers for 1987:

Past President	Claire Kelly
President	Janet Joyce
Vice President	Diane Boisvert
Secretary	Joanne Baird
Treasurer	Julia Main

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NORTHERN ALBERTA HEALTH LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION (NAHLA) ANNUAL REPORT

Francine Lapointe, Vice-President

This is our second annual report as an official chapter of the Canadian Health Libraries Association. Our membership, which is taken from the area north of and including Red Deer, has expanded to 23 member libraries. These libraries include hospital, university, government and health-related associations.

We met four times this year and our gatherings were very interesting. Maryon McClary, a librarian who worked in Nicaragua for a year, made a presentation on the situation of libraries in that country. In February, M.A. (Babs) Flower spoke to the group about the ACMC/CHLA project on health sciences library services and collections in Canada. Information on what is happening in Edmonton was passed on to her.

The second edition of our union list of serials was produced in March 1987; copies are available from McAlinsh.

The Annual General Meeting was held in May. The executive for 1987 - 1988 is:

President	Sandra Shores (U. of A.)
Vice-President	Leslie Sutherland (U. of A.)
Secretary	Lloanne Walker (A.A.R.N.)
Treasurer	Julianna Zia (Royal Alexandra School of Nursing)

Francine Lapointe, who was Vice-President/President-Elect for 1986 - 1987 resigned from her position at the Misericordia Hospital and did not feel that it was appropriate for her to become President at this time. Sandra Shores has agreed to serve in this capacity.

In the forthcoming year, our chapter wants to be more involved at the national level by providing feedback on issues such as the strategic planning proposal. At the local level, we plan to focus on some concerns raised by the hospital librarians and, if appropriate, organize a lobbying programme to have them addressed. We are considering the idea of a joint meeting with our Southern Alberta counterparts to discuss some common concerns. All in all, it should be an exciting year.

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TORONTO HEALTH LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION (THLA) Annual Report

Catherine Pepper, President

Executive: Catherine Pepper, President
Mary Boite, President-Elect
Susanne Tabur, Secretary
Leanne Johnson, Treasurer
Beverley Brown, Past President
Rita Shaughnessy, Editor, **THLA News**

Editorial team: Susan Hendricks, Associate Editor
Anne Kubjas, Assistant Editor

General Members' Meetings

There were five general meetings, beginning on 27 October 1986 at Riverdale Hospital, with presentations by speakers from Nurses for Social Responsibility and Library and Information Workers for Peace. This was followed on 8 December with the always popular annual Christmas party at the Ontario Cancer Institute Staff House. The University of Toronto Science and Medicine Library hosted an evening demonstration of CDROM on 2 February 1987, and a Paperchase demonstration was given at Women's College Hospital on 23 March. The annual dinner meeting on 11 May at the Harbour Castle Hotel featured guest speaker Tracey Tremaine-Lloyd, a lawyer who specializes in health disciplines advocacy.

THLA News has published four issues to date, with a fifth scheduled for publication in June 1987.

Special Interest Groups

The Microcomputer Group and the Disability Resource Library Network are still going strong, each with its own series of meetings. The Quality Assurance Group completed its work and has now disbanded.

Projects

Largely through the initiating efforts of Bev Brown, our Past President, THLA co-sponsored with the University of Toronto Faculty of Library and Information Science (FLIS) a one-day workshop on Library Collections and Services in the Health Sciences. THLA members developed and gave presentations to the registrants who were largely, but not exclusively, FLIS students.

The fifth edition of the Toronto Health Libraries Association Union List of Serials came off the press in May 1987. THLA is pleased with the results and very thankful for all the labour of the editor, Eleanor Hayes.

1986 - 1987 was an active year for our 170 members, and we look forward to the next one.

WINDSOR AREA HEALTH LIBRARIANS' ASSOCIATION (WAHLA) Annual Report

T. Janik, Coordinator

A. Henshaw, Secretary-Treasurer

- 1) The Windsor Area Health Librarians' Association (WAHLA) met as a group twice this year, with the Windsor hospital librarians meeting several times in smaller sessions and conducting conference telephone calls.
- 2) Conferences: Members continue to report to WAHLA on conferences they have attended. This year, our members attended the OHLA-OHA annual meeting, the quarterly meetings of the Metropolitan Detroit Group, and the London area meetings. One member attended the consultation on Resource Sharing in Ontario sponsored by the National Library of Canada.
- 3) WAHLA has begun to compile a handbook. It includes institutional policies, interlibrary loan policies, hours of service, collection strengths, and location maps.
- 4) ILL standards have been drafted and accepted and a form developed for noting errors.
- 5) Quality Assurance: Sharing of reports and information continues among the membership. An audit of WAHLA interlibrary loans was done in each institution; the findings were compiled and presented to the membership. Corrective action consisted of an Interlibrary Loans workshop.
- 6) Education:
 - * WAHLA Interlibrary Loans Workshop
 - * Guest speakers: Jan Greenwood and Dorothy Fitzgerald, on 30 September 1986
 - * MLA CE 112 -- Collection Development -- 5 May 1987
Sponsored by WAHLA. Guest speaker: James Bobick, Associate Director of Libraries, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
- 7) Ongoing projects: The Repository Journal Agreement, Interlibrary Loan Agreement with the Detroit Group and updating Grace and Hotel Dieu's library holdings on OCLC in Michigan. WAHLA union list has been updated and distributed. Forms have been developed for union list updating to improve annual revisions.
- 8) The WAHLA newsletter continues to keep members informed about conferences, association business and articles of interest.
- 9) Officers: Both Toni Janik (Coordinator) and Anna Henshaw (Secretary-Treasurer) were returned to their respective offices by acclamation for new two year terms, beginning in September 1987.
- 10) Chapter News: A fall dinner was held on 30 September 1987. Thelma Hornberger of St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham, has retired. Janet Charette of Sarnia General Hospital had a beautiful little girl, Renée. Heidi Bahr has returned from a lengthy trip to Switzerland.

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATION REPORT

ONTARIO HOSPITAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION (OHLA) ANNUAL REPORT

Margaret Taylor, President

The Ontario Hospital Libraries Association (OHLA) was established at a meeting in Toronto on 5 December 1985 at which representatives from all twelve Ontario Hospital Association regions were in attendance. This meeting was the culmination of months of tremendous effort by a Task Force on the Establishment of an Ontario Hospital Association (OHA) Affiliated Group/Section of Hospital Libraries which was chaired by Jan Greenwood of the Ontario Medical Association (OMA) and included Verla Empey, Susan Hendricks and Carol Morrison. Besides the obvious goal of achieving affiliated or section status within OHA, and thus gaining the visibility and political/financial support given by OHA to other health professional groups, OHLA had other primary goals:

- to promote quality information services in support of patient care within Ontario hospitals;
- to provide continuing education activities for library personnel in small hospitals; and
- to help hospital libraries to meet the accreditation standards laid down by the Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation.

The executive elected at the December 5th meeting to carry out this mandate were:

- Verla Empey - President (Toronto, Wellesley Hospital);
- Margaret Taylor - President-Elect (Ottawa, Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario);
- Don Hawryliuk - Treasurer (Sudbury, Sudbury General Hospital);
- Linda Hill - Secretary (Exeter, South Huron Hospital).

Jan Greenwood was asked to be Editor of the newsletter and Susan Hendricks agreed to be her assistant.

OHLA's first year was very busy and productive: three issues of the OHLA newsletter - **OHLA NEWSLINE** - were produced; the membership drive resulted in nearly 200 members; affiliated status was attained with CHLA/ABSC; and OHLA was accepted on

first application to be a section of the OHA. This section status resulted in funding for speakers at the 1987 conference; in partial funding of the newsletter and assistance in distribution of materials to members.

OHLA also held its first annual conference in October 1986 at Women's College Hospital in Toronto on the theme of *Measuring Library Effectiveness*. Over half of the membership attended! Complete texts of some of the papers were published in CHLA/ABSC's *Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana* (see volume 8, number 4), and summaries were also included in the OHLA NEWSLINE.

At this annual meeting, the new executive for 1987 was announced: Margaret Taylor became President and Verla Empey became Past-President; Don and Linda stayed in their respective offices; Christie MacMillan (Orillia, Soldiers Memorial Hospital) became President-Elect; Susan Hendricks took over the editorial duties of the OHLA NEWSLINE with the help of Janet Charette; and Sue Gillespie (London, University Hospital) became Education Committee Chair. The 1987 executive, with the assistance of Jennifer Bayne from Toronto General Hospital (for conference social events) and John Tagg of the Ontario Hospital Association (OHA Liaison for OHLA), has several issues to consider:

- * a salary survey for health librarians;
- * problems with high costs of interlibrary loans for small hospital libraries;
- * joint OHA/OHLA programme planning;
- * continuing education workshops for remote hospital libraries; and
- * the 1987 conference programme.

The theme for the conference has already been decided: *Management Strategies for Small Libraries*. The second annual OHLA conference will be part of the OHA annual convention in November/December 1987. One day has been reserved for the programme and annual business meeting and another day has been set aside for a course on budgeting.

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Manitoba Health Libraries Association INFOHEALTH TASK FORCE REPORT

29 May 1987

The Infohealth Task Force was established in the fall of 1986 by the Manitoba Health Libraries Association (MHLA). This initiative was taken in response to the development and marketing by the Canadian Hospital Association (CHA) of Infohealth, a nation-wide online information and communications system for hospitals. The system was formally introduced to MHLA at the Manitoba Health Organization's (MHO) spring 1986 conference by Andrew Cameron, CHA's Vice President of Information Systems. At a special session organized by MHLA, Mr. Cameron was given the opportunity to provide details about the new service and to respond to the concerns of an expert panel, as well as those of others in attendance.

The Task Force set out to clarify many of the unanswered questions about Infohealth and to elucidate possible roles for MHLA. An initial meeting of MHLA members experienced in online databases and other electronic information resources identified the primary need for a formal evaluation and report on Infohealth. This document could then be used by members to assist their respective administrations in their own evaluations.

Members of MHLA involved in the evaluation project were:

Michael Tennenhouse (Chair)	Assistant Medical Librarian Medical Library University of Manitoba
Dallas Bagby	Medical Librarian Carolyn Sifton Library St. Boniface General Hospital
Ada M. Ducas	Director, Educational Resources and Library Services Health Sciences Centre
Kathy Eagleton	Director of Library Services Brandon General Hospital

Background

Infohealth is an online information communications system created by the CHA to "provide fast, accurate and versatile communication services . . . to improve the health of all Canadians".¹ It is, essentially, a repackaging of an existing telecommunications service: iNet 2000, developed by Telecom Canada, but containing specific applications of interest to the health care community. A summary of its

¹ Cameron A. *Infohealth helps find answers: editorial*. *Dimensions in Health Service* 1986; 63; 4.

various components is provided (in Appendix I). W.R. Maes has recently reviewed Infohealth in the *Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana*; the Task Force agrees with his evaluation.² The Canadian Medical Association has also undertaken an evaluation of iNet 2000 for use by physicians; many of its conclusions are also relevant and should be consulted.^{3,4} Also worth noting are other studies of the use by untrained users of database services such as BRS Colleague, which is a major component of Infohealth.⁵

Both the MHO and the Manitoba Telephone System have begun marketing the product for CHA. MHO has indicated that they will also help in the selection of equipment. It is being sold as a tool that health care institutions should have. Whether this is the case is the primary purpose of this report.

In addition to the points raised by Maes in his article, previously cited, the following considerations warrant attention.

Ease of Use and Training

From the beginning, Infohealth has been marketed, almost exclusively, to top executive officers of health care institutions. The advertising campaign and promotional literature have promised a breakthrough in communications. It is made to sound very simple. Although the iNet system on which Infohealth is based is menu driven and relatively easy to use, many of the database applications are merely accessed via Infohealth and require familiarity with their own retrieval procedures. For administrators and others who have little or no experience with online communications, it will take considerable time and training to become comfortable with the system and, more importantly, to use it efficiently. The iNet trial of the CMA, and the paper by Kirby, previously cited, have reported many of the difficulties involved. The likely scenario is that the secretarial staff will be asked to assume duties such as printing off news and accessing other information. Library staff (where available) might be asked to do subject searching. There is some training support via toll free telephone assistance and user manuals; however, there is no local "hands-on" training provided.

Financial Control

Presently, financial control is exercised via the granting of codes which give

2 Maes WR. *Infohealth -- to subscribe or not to subscribe*. *Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana* 1987; 8: 120-2.

3 Marshall JG. *The physician in the information age; interim results of the CMA iNet trial*. *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 1985; 133: 1046-8.

4 Marshall JG, Banner S, and Chouinard JL. *Physicians online: final report of the CMA iNet trial*. Toronto: Canadian Medical Association: 1986.

5 Kirby M. *Medline searching on Colleague: reasons for failure or success of untrained end users*. *Medical Reference Services Quarterly* 1986; 5: 17-31.

users access to the system and through the monthly consolidated billings of the master account. Once a code has been granted, a user can access any of the bulletin boards, databases, or services that are available. The initial set-up fee is \$200.00, plus a monthly subscription fee of \$15.00 for the major account (see Appendix II for a comparative summary of costs). Additional accounts are charged \$5.00 per month. These charges only open the door to the system.

Use of specific services incurs additional cost. Basic services such as the Executive Bulletin Board, Association and Professional Bulletin Boards, electronic messaging (iNet 2000 or Envoy 100) cost \$15.00 per hour and \$.005 per day per kilocharacters in storage. Access costs to other databases (BRS Colleague) include various connect time and royalty charges (\$39.00 per hour and up), plus a charge of \$6.00 per hour for telecommunications with Canadian databases, and \$9.00 per hour for telecommunications with U.S. databases. These varying usage costs are invisible to the user during access time, and there is no indication of the cost accrued at the end of the connection. Neither is it apparent to the unfamiliar user which files are CHA files and which are supplied by commercial vendors.

Bulletin Board Updating

The bulletin boards offered have the potential of being a very practical means of communication. A good bulletin board, however, requires regular updating to be useful. Old news is no news. There appears to be little indication that the Infohealth bulletin board receives regular updating. This is, perhaps, a reflection of the number of users on the system who are regularly accessing and contributing information.

Recommendations

MHLA fully endorses the concept of a national health communications system that specifically supports the information needs of Canadian health care institutions. MHLA cannot recommend, however, that institutions subscribe to Infohealth at the present time. The system is not sufficiently developed in its provision of unique or needed information services unavailable elsewhere to justify the extra startup and ongoing costs (see Appendix II). Because the costs of using the system are not completely displayed it will be difficult to control the costs. Neither is there a sufficient level of training support in place (MHLA representatives have indicated willingness to explore with CHA methods to provide local support) to assure the effective use of the service.

An original online Canadian information system would be welcomed by librarians and health administrators across the country. Most databases are developed in the U.S. and the information contained in them is often not entirely applicable to Canada. Because of the complexities (for example, of hospital statistics) significant gaps exist in Canadian health information. The CHA should be encouraged to develop a Canadian health information system and should devote its energies to the creation of original databases which more readily meet the needs of Canadian hospital

administrators. The Manitoba Health Libraries Association would be most willing to cooperate with the CHA in such efforts. Perhaps Infohealth will lead to this development.

* * * * *

APPENDIX I

In order to evaluate Infohealth properly, demonstration passwords were obtained from the CHA and from the Manitoba Telephone System. Both librarians and administrators accessed the system in October 1986, January 1987, and again in May 1987. The following observations were made as of May 1987:

Executive Services

Bulletin Board -- contains some CHA news (one and a half months old); has potential for the future.

Infohealth Newsletter -- contains news and advice from CHA on the use of Infohealth.

Health News Today -- picked up from ~~The Globe and Mail's~~ Info Globe. Appears to be "as is" from Info Globe. Items not pre-screened for Canadian content and value. Apparently much cheaper to use than via direct subscription to Info Globe.

Medical Post -- excerpts from the ~~Medical Post~~. No way to search for specific news items.

Official Airline Guide -- this is a commercial file which is also available from other vendors. Would have very little use as long as travel agents are available by telephone.

Marketfax -- stock market prices picked up from Info Globe. Requires index of stock codes for use. Doubtful cost-effective use when institution employs a broker.

Messaging -- available elsewhere: Envoy 100 or iNet 2000.

Association Services

-- contains bulletin board with association news and messaging as in other services.

Professional Services

-- contains bulletin board news from CHA (one and a half months old) and information from the Northeastern Ontario Telehealth Network.

Knowledge Services

The term "knowledge" is used very loosely in this service which is made up of bibliographic and textual databases. Containing mostly references to documents, the database offers no support for obtaining hard copy. Some interface with existing library services is needed.

BRS Colleague -- A user friendly system giving access to many health and medical databases. Menu-driven. Also available from BRS directly. Possibility of cheaper group rate through Infohealth. Despite being user friendly, still requires considerable experience to use efficiently and cost-effectively. Contains full-text of some of the prominent medical journals, but printing out full text would be expensive.

National Library of Medicine (MEDLARS) -- Only available to those who have MEDLARS passwords. Requires training and experience for efficient use.

No other databases available. Great potential for mounting Canadian databases, but would require expensive commitment on the part of CHA or other organizations.

Health Care Services

Not fully developed. As of May 1987, contains:
ECRI Consultant -- Spring 1987 ECRI newsletter. No select or search capability.

CHA Educational Programmes -- listing of CHA home study programmes.

CHA Publications Catalogue -- listing of CHA publications which may be ordered online.

Emergency Care Research Institute (ECRI) -- CHA advertises this as a special component of Infohealth, but this is a service which has been available as a group purchase through MHO for many years. The actual cost to facilities in Manitoba for the current year are less than the price advertised through Infohealth.

iNet 2000

Access to the regular iNet 2000 system and the hundreds of databases to which it connects.

APPENDIX II

Comparative costs of several electronic information systems as of May 1987.

iNet (includes Envoy 100)	Infohealth (includes iNet, BRS Colleague)	Envoy 100	BRS Colleague
\$50.00 startup	\$200.00 startup	\$25.00 startup	\$95.00 U.S. startup
\$3.00 per month	\$15.00 per month	\$3.30 per month	\$15.00 U.S. monthly minimum*
\$15.00 per hour	\$15.00 per hour	\$.35 per 1000 characters	
Varies with database vendor	\$48.00 per hour (BRS Colleague)		\$35.00 U.S. per hour

* applies toward connect hour usage costs

THE CONTRIBUTION OF LIBRARIANSHIP TO MEDICAL ARCHIVES

Carl Spadoni

Archivist

McMaster University Health Sciences Library

Hamilton, Ontario

As a result of the burgeoning commentary in the history of medicine, the publication of medical classics in facsimile, and the appearance of societies and conferences, Dorothy M. Schullian optimistically observed in 1957 that "medical history has indeed come of age everywhere ... particularly in America."¹ It was not until the 1980's that Canadian historians felt equally confident to make a similar claim.² The cliché that medical history is written by doctors, for doctors, and about doctors is a misrepresentation of current research in this field. Health care and medical education and discovery are now studied in the broader context of social history. A number of significant publications of Canadian interest have recently appeared including: Charles G. Roland and Paul Potter's *An Annotated Bibliography of Canadian Medical Periodicals, 1826-1975* (1979); S.E.D. Shortt's collection of essays, *Medicine in Canadian History: Historical Perspectives* (1981); Margaret Dunn and Mary Baldwin's *A Directory of Medical Archives in Ontario* (1983); Roland's anthology *Health, Disease and Medicine: Essays in Canadian History* (1984); the journal, *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History* (1984-), and Roland's *Secondary Sources in the History of Canadian Medicine* (1984).

Although these publications signify a flourishing of scholarly activity, it should be pointed out that medical archives in Canada have not been preserved systematically and there is much need for improvement in this area. History of medicine cannot flourish -- or even survive -- unless it is founded on evidence gleaned from primary sources: bibliographical control and analysis, the availability of literature from the period in question, and relevant archival material.

One would think that the call for the protection of medical archives initially would have been sounded either by physicians, historians, or archivists. Oddly enough, however, librarians were first to recognize the importance of keeping medical papers beyond their clinical and administrative use. This article explores the extent to which librarians have contributed to the preservation and control of medical archives. The literature on the topic written by librarians is examined, and the major holdings in Canadian libraries are surveyed. Work in Canadian archives outside of the library field is briefly referred to, and some of the important issues concerning medical archives are also discussed. A principal argument of the article is that unless medical librarians become cognizant of the current issues and developments in medical archives, they will fail to understand what needs to be preserved for the future and

1 Schullian DM. *A Decade of Medical Historiography*. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 1957; 45: 290.

2 Roberts KB. *Review of Roland's Health, Disease and Medicine: Essays in Canadian Medical History*. *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History* 1985; 2: 128.

the means whereby this can be best accomplished.

American librarians were the first group to discuss the subject of medical archives. As early as 1912, Grace Whiting Myers, librarian of the Treadwell Library at the Massachusetts General Hospital, stated that "the position of librarian and keeper of records is one which is unique and full of interest."³ Writing at a time when hospitals did not uniformly preserve their clinical records, Myers noted that clinical histories are obviously important as a basis of diagnosis and research. But she also regarded these records from the broader perspective of history of medicine. Due to lack of space, the library would probably be unable to become the storehouse of medical records, she admitted. Her view was that the ideal location of the hospital library should be next to the medical records department and that if possible, both areas should be supervised by the librarian. The proximity of the two areas would foster an atmosphere in which theory and fact could be brought together into closer relation and study.

The article by Myers is actually an anomaly. Librarianship and medical record keeping have gone their separate ways in spite of the frequent confusion in public perception of the librarian working in a medical library and the medical record librarian.

The discussion of medical archives was subsequently neglected in library literature until the 1940's. Only at this later date did the topic assume any significance at all, and this was due chiefly to one individual: Gertrude L. Annan of the library of the New York Academy of Medicine. Annan devoted nearly forty years of service to the Academy Library; beginning in 1929 as head of the Rare Book Room, she became chief librarian in 1956, and held this position until her retirement in 1970. During her career, she co-edited the third edition of the *Handbook of Medical Library Practice* (1970), served as president of the Medical Library Association (MLA) in 1961-62, and received from the MLA, in 1968, the Marcia C. Noyes Award for outstanding achievement in medical librarianship.⁴ Her abiding interests were medical bibliography and history of medicine, and her expertise in these areas led one of her colleagues to refer to her, jokingly, as "High Priestess Annan."⁵

Although Annan's many articles focus on the collecting and preservation of rare books, she continually emphasizes the importance of medical archives.

³ Myers GW. *Hospital records in relation to the hospital library*. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 1912; 1: 55.

⁴ Lambert SW, Jr. *Presentation of the Academy plaque to Miss Gertrude L. Annan*. *Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine* 1974; 50: 1059-1062 and Keys TE. *Past Presidents I have known*. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 1975; 63: 218-220.

⁵ McDaniel WB., 2nd. *Historical source material of all classes in all types of medical libraries*. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 1951; 39: 9.

Too often correspondence, minutes of medical organizations, documents, diaries, announcements and advertisements of seemingly ephemeral interest have been discarded or relegated to musty attics,

she commented at the close of the Second World War. "It should be the responsibility of both librarian and physician to publicize the necessity of preserving such records and depositing them in the library," she further maintained.⁶ At this early stage, her enthusiasm for collecting medical ephemera sometimes led her to forget the importance of appraisal as an archival function: "No medical man of the past is so obscure, no book, pamphlet, or document so worthless that they merit oblivion."⁷ If literally followed, this idealistic view of collecting documents would result in space problems for any library and important material would become submerged in a sea of trivia.

A doctor who was suitably impressed on visiting the New York Academy Library, echoed Annan's sentiments: "The successful librarian", he wrote, "should have the instincts of the true collector with a deep sense of appreciation of the scientific and cultural influences of the present and the past." Among the objects worthy of collection, he included practically everything of a medical nature: appointment books, prescription blanks, letter heads, rosters of professional societies, and so forth. The library should become the repository of local lore, he contended, even if this meant collecting "apparently trivial material, mementoes often worthless by themselves but of importance in filling in the mosaic which constitutes the pattern of the culture of the day."⁸

A librarian, Betty J. Britt, also writing during the late 1940's, confessed however, that the average librarian was ill-equipped in terms of knowledge and training to handle medical archives. Nevertheless, she herself had read the works of Sir Hilary Jenkinson and Muller, Feith, and Fruin's translated classic, *Manual for the Arrangement and Description of Archives*. From these sources, she understood that archives should not become a curiosity shop but are primarily the inactive vital records of an administrative body. Britt credited Annan's "wise and able" writings for having provided basic information on "classification, special indexing, shelving, moisture control, dusting, and even prevention of theft."⁹

Looking back at her own pioneering efforts at the library of the New York Academy of Medicine, Annan later acknowledged:

6 Annan GL. *Medical libraries and medical history*. *Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine* 1945; 21; 163.

7 Annan, *op. cit.*, p.164. See also Annan GL. *The preservation of historical records and the need of saving ephemera today*. *Special libraries* 1947; 38: 39-44.

8 Stecher RM. *Paper salvage in a doctor's wastebasket*. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 1945; 33: 465.

9 Britt BJ. *Archives and rare books in the small medical college library*. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 1949; 37: 49-50.

When this library inaugurated its program for cataloguing and arranging its archives, there were no guidelines. All efforts were necessarily amateur. Today there are scholarly books on the subject, trained archivists, and a society of American archivists which publishes its own journal and meets annually.¹⁰

Although Annan is correct in recalling that little attention was placed on medical archives in the 1940's, the acceptance of archival standards was well in advance by that period even when it is taken into account that the major works of T.R. Schellenberg had not yet been published. The *American Archivist*, for example, began publication in 1938. Unlike Britt, Annan gave little indication in her early articles of having perused the growing archival literature. With the advantage of hindsight, it is perhaps unfair to make such a criticism of someone who contributed so much to the development of medical archives.

In 1957, Annan persisted in claiming that "the greatest obligation of any library is to preserve the records of the community."¹¹ In that year, however, she admitted "The care of archives in government and large commercial institutions is no longer the responsibility of the librarian." In spite of this admission, she noted that "most medical institutions, however, do not have vast stores of paper needing the attention of experts in 'Office Records Management.'"¹² Contrary to Annan, in the large modern hospital of the 1980's, record keeping has become an especially complex activity, and in spite of the increasing use of automated procedures, the disposal of paper is a major problem for any hospital. With retention requirements on practically every record that is created, hospitals are becoming more concerned with efficiency in the cycle of record creation and destruction. The earliest articles on medical archives in the *American Archivist* would focus on this problem.¹³

Annan believed that it is the librarian's duty to preserve the core of administrative medical records belonging to the institution. She justified her belief by the fact that the medical librarian is constantly being asked questions on the history of the institution and the activities of its members -- questions which can only be answered by reference to archival material. According to Annan, the chief problems in medical archives are, therefore, to make sure that important material is identified and saved, to house it properly, and to make its contents accessible to

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- 10 Annan GL. *Community medical archives*. *New York State Journal of Medicine*, 1970 March 15; 70: 797. See also Annan GL. *Collecting for the history of medicine*. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 1970; 58: 333.
 - 11 Annan GL. *Outstanding acquisitions of rare books in medical libraries of the United States in the last decade*. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 1957; 45: 294.
 - 12 Annan GL. *Archives in a medical library*. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 1958; 46: 313.
 - 13 Lake V. *Pioneering in the control of medical-clinical case records*. *American Archivist* 1961; 24: 303-307; Gill JF and Thornton WM. *Ohio -- Disposition of medical records in state mental hospitals*. *American Archivist* 1963; 26: 371-378.

researchers. Without a records management programme, she was aware that the job would sometimes cast the librarian in the role of an unmitigated nuisance, poking and prying into the daily affairs of other departments. Her advice with regard to appraisal had matured as a result of her experience. On the one hand, she exuberantly declared, "Let the library be the 'wastebasket' of the organization", but in the next breath, she cautioned: "Saving for the future is a problem troubling all librarians today, for no longer can any institution serve as the pack rat of the community."¹⁴ The weakest area of her discussion concerned arrangement, where she was prone to treat archival documents by type instead of by provenance.

At the end of her career, Annan continued to exhort librarians to take the initiative in encouraging hospital administrators to preserve their vital records for the purpose of archival retention. As a result of Annan's contacts, the Medical Archivists of New York State was established in the 1960's, and meetings on the preservation of hospital records were sponsored by it in cooperation with medical societies.¹⁵ In former years, the New York Academy Library had opened its doors as a haven for the records of various medical societies. Annan regretted that due to space constraints, the role of the Library in the future would have to be confined to encouragement and advice.¹⁶ Gladdened by the emergence of several medical archives in the city of New York, she advocated that centres for medical archives should be established under the direction of professional archivists. During her retirement, she continued to weed various archival collections at the Academy Library, and as a corrective to her youthful enthusiasm for acquiring medical archives, she counselled librarians concerning the need to reduce masses of undigested material to the bare essentials.¹⁷

Among medical librarians, Annan's influence was pervasive. Her contention that the medical librarian's domain includes responsibility for medical archives has not been universally accepted, however.¹⁸ Despite commendable publications such as R.

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- ¹⁴ Annan GL. *Archives in a medical library*. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 1958; 46: 314, 319.
- ¹⁵ Annan GL. *Archives in the New York Academy Library*. *Academy Bookman* 1966; 19: 6-8. This article is based on a report Annan made to the Society of American Archivists on 19 October 1965.
- ¹⁶ Annan GL. *Community medical archives*. *New York State Journal of Medicine* 1970; 70: 797; and Annan GL. *Collecting for the history of medicine*. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 1970; 58: 334. For the current archival policy of the New York Academy of Medicine, see Anne M. Pascarelli. *The New York Academy of Medicine Library: Collection Development Policy*. New York: New York Academy of Medicine: 1982: 32.
- ¹⁷ Annan GL. *Medical archives: resources for historians*. *AB Bookman's Weekly* 1974 February 18; 53: 648-649. See also Annan GL. *Community resource and service: the library of the Rhode Island Medical Society*. *Rhode Island Medical Journal* 1976; 59: 97-99, 134, 136.
- ¹⁸ See, for example, Crawford H. *Treasure or white elephant?* *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 1970; 58: 336-340.

Clarke's *Archive-Library Relations* (1976) which, generally, urge tolerance in approach to archival education, archivists and librarians have continued to wrangle among themselves as to whether librarians have any business taking care of records and private papers. But the question of jurisdiction over archives loses its significance in view of the great neglect suffered by medical archives. For the medical librarian in charge of history of medicine, it is almost inevitable that archival problems will have to be addressed at one point or another. It makes good sense if these problems are resolved in accordance with accepted archival principles.

By the 1960's and 1970's, the methodology of the archival profession was becoming well known to the library community. The distinction between archivists and librarians working in medical archives was not always clear-cut. The blurring of the distinction can be seen in *Watermark: Newsletter of the Association of Librarians in the History of the Health Sciences*. This quarterly newsletter contains news, notes and contributions on both archival and rare-book related subjects. A recent issue (volume 9, number 2, Fall 1985), for example, contains two short articles: one on ephemera and artifacts (pp. 1-2), and the other on Russian public-health posters (p. 9), by Nancy McCall, the assistant archivist of the Alan Mason Chesney Medical Archives of the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions.

Articles on medical archives, written by librarians or addressed to the library community have continued to appear in medical library periodicals, primarily in the *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*. These articles usually report on specific archival programmes. An entire issue of *Illinois Libraries* (volume 63, April 1981), for example, contains brief accounts of developments at five different medical archives. Occasionally there are articles, in the spirit of Annan's infectious enthusiasm, which attempt to give direction to librarians intent on archival work. In the late 1960's and early 1970's, Eugenia Kucherenko, who was at one time the librarian and archivist of the Cleveland Medical Library Association, wrote several excellent articles in this vein. Her articles not only itemize the type of archival documents obtained from the University Hospitals of Cleveland, but they also explain the steps which any archivist should take in starting an archival programme.¹⁹ A more recent article by another author discusses the role of an archives in a medical library setting and delineates certain requirements for establishing an archives in terms of physical facilities and storage and for developing a coherent collections policy.²⁰

In the second edition of the *Handbook of Medical Library Practice* (1956), only one paragraph, contained in Annan's chapter on the history of medicine, discusses the nature of medical archives. In the corresponding chapter of the third edition (1970), coverage was extended to two pages and drew heavily from Schellenberg's *Management of Archives* (1965). The shortcoming of this brief account is that it does not deal with

19 Kucherenko E. *Library archives*. *Bulletin of the Cleveland Medical Library Association* 1967; 14: 108; Kucherenko E. *Archives of University Hospitals of Cleveland, Ohio*. *New York State Journal of Medicine* 1972 May 15; 72: 1199-1202; Kucherenko E. *Something old, something new*. *Hospitals* 1973 September 16; 47: 102, 104-105, 120.

20 Sammis SK. *Building an archives in a medical library*. *Bulletin of the American Library Association* 1984; 72: 270-273.

the specific problems of medical archives as distinct from other archives. The projected fourth edition, two volumes of which have recently been published, is scheduled to contain an entire chapter (or at least a major part of a chapter) on the subject.

The only manual on medical archives published in North America to date was issued by the Washington University School of Medicine Library in 1974 under the title, *Archives Procedural Manual*; a revised second edition was published in 1978. In 1961, the Archives Section of the library began to collect papers and memorabilia on the history of the school and its associated medical center, and on the history of medicine in general. A notable example of private papers at Washington University is the main portion of the papers of William Beaumont, the first physician to study digestion and the movements of the stomach in vivo.²¹

The *Archives Procedural Manual* of Washington University has been described as "an excellent guide for the management of archival collections".²² Instruction sheets, forms, and flow charts outline step-by-step procedures for staff use and ensure uniformity in archival standards. The *Manual* deals succinctly with a variety of topics: acquiring new material, processing records and private papers, microfilming, developing an oral history programme, and so on. Yet, for all its excellent qualities, the *Manual* is very much an in-house guide, reflecting the specific policies and procedures of the Archives Section of the School of Medicine Library (even the job descriptions of the archivist and the archives library assistant are included). As a general guide to the management of medical archives, the deficiencies of the *Manual* are indeed glaring. There is little or nothing on appraisal, confidentiality, the disposition of clinical records, and records management.²³ One reviewer of the first edition, who complained of the institutional prose of the *Manual*, perceived that the goals of the Archives Section were unduly subordinated to those of the Library. The reviewer concluded: "Archivists must be aware of this volume's limitations as a 'library' manual and a tool for medical archives, but could nonetheless dip into it

21 Beaumont's experiments were carried out on the Canadian, Alexis St. Martin, who sustained a gastric fistula as a result of a gunshot wound. See Pizer IH. *Source materials and the library: the dispersion of the Beaumont papers. Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 1964; 52: 328-36; see also Cassidy PA and Sokol RS, editors. *Index to the Wm. Beaumont, M.D. (1785-1853) Manuscript Collection*. St. Louis, Mo.: Washington University School of Medicine Library: 1968.

22 Pizer IH and Walker WD. *Physical access to resources*, in *Handbook of Medical Library Practice*, 4th edition. Darling L., editor. Chicago: Medical Library Association: 1982; v. 1: 29.

23 The current archivist of the Washington University School of Medicine Library, Paul G. Anderson, has recently remedied the weakness of the *Manual* with respect to appraisal. See his excellent article, *Appraisal of the papers of biomedical scientists and physicians for a medical archives. Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 1985; 73: 338-44.

for ideas."²⁴

In recent years, the greatest contribution of librarianship to medical archives has come from the leadership provided by the History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine. It was not until the 1960's that the programme of the modern manuscripts collection began in earnest under the direction of John B. Blake, the chief of the History of Medicine Division. At the Society of American Archivists' session on scientific records in 1963, Blake spoke of the variety and scope of medical records that interest the historian. He advocated that archivists must play "an active missionary role" in acquiring the papers of the medical man and bioscientist and that guidelines, such as public and professional recognition by honours and position, should be used in determining the importance of prospective papers. In taking this approach, he was laying the groundwork for the systematic programme of acquisition of the History of Medicine Division.²⁵ By 1976, the History of Medicine Division had obtained two hundred and thirty-six new groups of records of individuals and organizations, ranging in size from a few items to accumulations over thirty-five linear feet.²⁶ The current brochure advertising the manuscript collection boasts that over half a million papers of a diverse nature have been collected.²⁷ Peter D. Olch, who became deputy chief of the History of Medicine Division in 1966, administered a wide-scale oral history programme until 1975 when the National Library's Board of Regents decided to limit the programme to oral histories that would supplement records or papers already at the Division.²⁸ As librarians and archivists in the United States became aware of the Division's active role in acquisition, the Division was called upon to provide assistance and advice.

Unfortunately, there is no library in Canada that offers this kind of leadership with respect to medical archives. With a few notable exceptions, the record of Canadian libraries in this area is disappointing. There is nothing in Canadian library literature on this topic. Geoffrey R. Pendrill's amusing definition that archives are an "incantation to ward off evil spirits, muttered by filing clerks in

24 Craig BL. *Review of Archives Procedural Manual*. *Archivaria* 1976-1977 Winter; 3: 137.

25 Blake JB. *Medical records and history*. *American Archivist* 1964; 27: 229-235; see also, Blake JB. *Books, libraries, and medical history*. *JAMA* 1964, 20 April; 188: 263.

26 Miles WD. *A History of the National Library of Medicine: The Nation's Treasury of Medical Knowledge*. Bethesda, Maryland: National Library of Medicine, 1982: 459-462. I am grateful to Gregg D. Kimball of the History of Medicine Division for supplying me with a copy of Manfred J. Wasserman's unpublished report: *The HMD Modern Manuscript Program*. July, 1985.

27 *The Manuscripts Collection of the National Library of Medicine: An Appeal for the Preservation of Private Papers*. DHEW Publication No. (NIH) 76-997.

28 Olch PD. *Oral history and the medical librarian*. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 1969; 57: 1-9; Wasserman MJ. *Manuscripts and oral history: common interests and problems in the history of medicine*. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 1970; 58: 173-6.

catalogue departments" has a measure of truth.²⁹ In the discussion that follows, the major holdings of medical archives in Canadian libraries will be highlighted.

As a rule of thumb, when a university has a medical school, the respective medical library has taken care of archives, or has contemplated doing so at one time or another. But, by and large, history of medicine in Canadian libraries is conceived in the traditional mold of book collections. The Hannah Institute for the History of Medicine, which sponsors programmes in history of medicine at five Ontario universities, annually allocates a fixed sum of money to the medical library of each participating university for the purchase of relevant books and journals. Although the Hannah Institute funded the compilation and publication of *A Directory of Medical Archives in Ontario* and assisted in preparing and assembling a cross-country exhibit on Canadian medical archives, the Institute has been reluctant to subsidize ongoing archival ventures.³⁰ In certain cases, such as at Queen's University, the library has intentionally abdicated its responsibility to collect archival material, and an archives, outside the library administration (run by professional archivists) has assumed the responsibility. Only a few years ago, the W.K. Kellogg Health Sciences Library at Dalhousie University transferred the archives of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia and some other smaller groupings of private papers to the Provincial Archives of Nova Scotia. The Kellogg Library is represented on the Nova Scotia Conjoint Medical Archives Committee, whose main purpose is the preservation of materials in the history of medicine.

The Osler Library at McGill, famed for the *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, is by far the best-known Canadian library having medical archives. The majority of manuscripts in the *Bibliotheca Osleriana* are listed and described in section VIII, although Sir William Osler placed manuscripts he deemed important elsewhere in the catalogue. Dating as early as 700 BC, the manuscripts comprise various types of documents, such as diaries, case reports, and lecture notes, reflecting the expansive scope of Osler's interest in the history of medicine. In addition to the rich collection assembled by Osler, the *Bibliotheca Osleriana* lists the large collection of Oriental manuscripts donated to the Osler Library by Dr. Casey A. Wood in 1927. The private papers of Osler are, of course, a treasure unto themselves. The Osler Library has subsequently acquired other papers and special collections, notably those of Norman Bethune, W.H. Drummond, H.W. Cushing, Giorgio Baglivi, John McCrae, and Thomas Archibald Malloch.³¹ Interestingly enough, the McGill University Archives also houses important medical archives.

29 Pendrill GR. *Some little-known features of the oral tradition among the medical library profession*. *Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana* 1979; 1: 96.

30 Paterson GR. *The Hannah Institute: promoting Canadian history of medicine*. *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 1983, 1 June; 128: 1325-8. Also, *Canadian Medical Archives: A Selection of Archival Material Relating to the History of Medicine in Canada*. Ottawa: s.n., 1980.

31 Caya M., editor, et al. *Guide to Archival Sources at McGill University*, vol. 2: *Private Papers Held at McGill University (Part I)*. Montreal: McGill University Archives: 1983: 113-158; see also Wallis F. *The Osler Library: a collection and a context*. *Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana* 1986; 8: 62-70.

At the University of Toronto, medical archives can be found in several libraries. The Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library has the papers of Sir Frederick Banting, the records of the Associated Medical Services, Inc., and the W.E. Blatz collection of historical materials relating to the Institute of Child Study and its associated schools, as well as smaller manuscript collections. The University of Toronto Archives, which currently reports administratively to the Fisher Library but is staffed by professional archivists, has a large assortment of private papers and records, most of which relate to Toronto's Faculty of Medicine. To a much lesser extent, the Victoria University Archives, located in the E.J. Pratt Library, has some records of the Victoria Medical School and related material.

Medical archives at the University of Western Ontario are held in the Regional Collection and the Rare Books and Special Collections of the D.B. Weldon Library and in the Sciences Library. The Rare Books and Special Collections contains one important medical collection, namely that of R.M. Bucke (although Bucke material is also found in the Regional Collection). The Superintendent of the London Asylum around the turn of the century, Bucke was the author of several books on mysticism and was the literary executor of Walt Whitman. The splendid published catalogue of the Bucke collection not only classifies and describes the various documents, but also serves as a bio-bibliographical guide.³² The Regional Collection houses numerous medical manuscript collections and minutes and annual reports of Boards of Health in the vicinity of London. The records of Western's Faculty of Medicine are apparently shelved in a separate section of the Sciences Library stacks. These Faculty records were inaccessible a few years ago. Several students at Western's School of Library and Information Science, who were completing a seminar course on records management, wrote a critical report on the status of the Faculty records.³³

There are at least two other Canadian university libraries that are worth mentioning for their holdings in medical archives. The Woodward Biomedical Library at the University of British Columbia has a number of small but interesting groups of manuscripts and private papers. These include material on the physiologists Sir Charles Sherrington, J.S. Haldane, and Otto Kestner, the Robert Edward McKechnie collection on medical education, and so on.

A new but challenging programme for medical archives has recently started at the Health Sciences Library of McMaster University. Although the programme actually started in 1974 with the intention of collecting archival material that reflected the innovative philosophy of the newly founded medical school, the programme recommenced in 1985 with a broader mandate to collect archives originating from McMaster's Faculty

32 Jameson MA, editor. *Richard Maurice Bucke: A Catalogue Based upon the Collections of the University of Western Ontario Libraries*. London, Ontario: the University of Western Ontario Libraries: 1978. See also *Richard Maurice Bucke: Catalogue to the Exhibition*, Canadian Medical Association and Canadian Psychiatric Association Annual Meetings, June 10-14, 1963. Toronto: University of Toronto Press: 1963.

33 Carey L. et al. *Records management report for the Department of Medicine, University of Western Ontario*. [Unpublished paper written in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a seminar in records management, SLIS, the University of Western Ontario, April 19, 1983].

of Health Sciences, the affiliated teaching Chedoke-McMaster Hospital, and other health-care agencies in the Hamilton area.³⁴

A few Canadian public libraries that have developed special collections also house medical archives. These archives usually consist of interesting material of a local character: minutes of municipal Boards of Health, papers of pioneering physicians in the community, and so on. Notable among these are the public libraries at London, Ottawa, and Hamilton, and the Baldwin Room of the Metropolitan Toronto Library. Hamilton Public Library, for example, has both microform and original material from the physicians, William Case, William Craigie and Annie Davis, and the partial records of two pharmacies.

Academies of medicine often have libraries that contain original documentation pertaining to the founding of an academy and its activity. The William Boyd Library at the Toronto Academy of Medicine has material not only of this kind but also has an extensive collection of other types of records and papers such as the records of the Ontario Medical Library Association and the papers of James Harris McPhedran and Joseph Workman.³⁵ In this respect, the libraries of professional medical organizations, such as the Canadian Hospital Association, the Canadian Nurses Association, and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada are worth mentioning.³⁶ An interesting project currently underway concerns the Griffin-Greenland collection on the history of Canadian psychiatry. This important collection, which is located at the Queen Street Mental Health Centre in Toronto, includes among other things the records of the Canadian Mental Health Association during the directorships of Drs. Clarence Hincks and John Griffin. Staffed by two librarians and an archivist and funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the project will entail the preparation of a guide and an index which will be reproduced on microfiche.³⁷

In Canadian hospitals, "archives, where they exist at all, survive on sufferance, the special project of an interested official or a retired staff member."³⁸ Scrapbooks, photographs, and artifacts are sent to the archives because of their

34 Spadoni C. *Medical archives at McMaster*. *ACA Bulletin* 1986; 10: 25-6.

35 Godfrey CM. *The History of Medicine Museum Academy of Medicine*. *Ontario Medical Review* 1965; 32: 868-71.

36 See *The Royal College and Physicians of Canada: Library and Archival Holdings in the Roddick Room*. Ottawa: s.n.: 1978.

37 *Griffin-Greenland Collection on history of mental health in Canada*. *TAAG Newsletter* 1986; 13: 8; *Griffin-Greenland Archives Newsletter* 1986; 1.

38 Craig BL. Review of *A Directory of Medical Archives in Ontario*. *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History* 1984; 1: 106. A typical short-term project to organize a hospital archives was recently undertaken by the Medical Library of St. Mary's General Hospital in Kitchener. See King C. *Searching for St. Mary's roots* [letter to the editor]. *The Hamilton Spectator* 1986, 10 June; 10.

antiquarian appeal; however, institutional records are rarely considered to be of permanent value. The contribution of hospital libraries to the development of Canadian medical archives has consequently been minor. Hospital administrators turn to the library to take care of archives because no other department within the hospital can readily deal with such material. But, at most, hospital libraries act in a purely custodial way and do not seek to collect archives. At the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Toronto, for example, the archives are stored in a "heritage room", close to the Library. Although the librarian was approached to organize the hospital's archives, she felt that she did not possess the required expertise and a contract archivist was hired to complete the job.

In 1979-80 the Association of Canadian Archivists (ACA) conducted a survey of record retention practices at 740 Canadian hospitals. Of the hospitals that responded to the survey (an impressive 87 per cent), only 20 per cent claimed to have an archives and slightly more than half of this group reported having a hospital-wide policy on record retention.³⁹ Unfortunately, in Canadian hospitals, there appears to be no direct correlation of records management with archives. One positive aspect of this survey was the publication of a series of three short excellent articles issued in cooperation with the Canadian Hospital Association.⁴⁰ These articles can be profitably read by anyone contemplating work on medical archives.

It has only been in the last fifteen to twenty years that professional archivists in Canada have focused on the need to preserve archives relating to medical history and health care. As part of their mandate, federal and provincial archives regularly acquire records in this area originating from relevant government departments. But the situation varies considerably with respect to record groups and papers outside government proper. The Manuscript Division of the Public Archives of Canada began a systematic programme to acquire medical archives of national significance in 1970. Although the Manuscript Division has acquired important material such as the records of the Canadian Medical Association, the Division's mandate explicitly excludes hospital archives and the records of university medical faculties.⁴¹ At the Archives of Ontario, the Provincial Archives of Nova Scotia, and the Saskatchewan Archives Board, the acquisition of medical archives is a priority. At other provincial archives, the approach is either passive, responsive to individual cases, or consciously neglectful. The Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, for example,

39 Craig B. *The Canadian hospital in history and archives*. *Archivaria* 1985-86, Winter; no. 21: 52-67.

40 Moulds H. *Hospital archives: necessity or frill?* *Dimensions in Health Service* 1982; 59: 38-40; Burkinshaw S. *A look at Kingston General Hospital's archives*. *Dimensions in Health Service* 1982; 59: 20-1; MacLeod R. *Waiting for the archivist: techniques for novices*. *Dimensions in Health Service* 1982; 59: 28-31.

41 MacKinnon C. *Post-Confederation medical sources in the Manuscript Division*. *Archivist* 1985; 12: 10-11.

pursues all leads in relation to medical records and has acquired a fairly extensive collection. Their experience with respect to hospital archives, however, has proven to be irksome, involving legal questions as to ownership of records and custody.

The tenth issue of the ACA's journal, *Archivaria*, in 1980 marked the first major publication on the relationship of archives to the history of medicine in a Canadian context. Two years earlier at a conference on the study of the history of science and technology in Canada, the conference participants lamented the cursory way in which original scientific documents are destroyed with little regard as to their cultural and historical value.⁴² The archival tool, *A Directory of Medical Archives in Ontario*, gives one the false impression of permanence, that at least in medicine and the health sciences, there is a vast storehouse of original material. Indeed such material does exist in established repositories to a certain extent, but elsewhere medical archives are "unprotected, vulnerable and easy victims to willful or disinterested destruction."⁴³

There are some signs of hope. Britain has taken the lead in passing legislation to preserve hospital records on a systematic basis, and this message of urgency has crossed the Atlantic to be heard by Canadian archivists.⁴⁴ A graduate of the Master of Archival Studies Program at the University of British Columbia (jointly administered by the School of Library, Archival and Information Studies and the Department of History) has recently finished a splendid thesis on the archival importance of hospital records.⁴⁵

In a fit of nationalistic fervour, Canadian libraries in the last twenty years have chased after literary papers in what has been referred to as the great "CanLit hunt". Mordecai Richler was so pleasantly bewildered by this phenomenon that he promptly sold his papers, and with hilarious effect he even used this sequence of events as an integral part of his novel, *Joshua Then and Now*.⁴⁶ Such nationalism on the part of Canadian libraries has not been extended to scientific papers. The current situation is sadly almost the reverse: an unwritten policy of disinterest, sometimes verging on ignorance and disdain. Librarianship is still in need of

42 Garner J. *History of Canadian science and technology not well organized*. Canadian Medical Association Journal 1978; 119: 1446, 1451.

43 Craig B. *Review of A Directory of Medical Archives in Ontario*. Canadian Bulletin of Medical History 1984; 1: 106.

44 *Hospital Clinical Records: Proceedings*. London: King's Fund Centre: 1985; Craig B. *The Canadian hospital in history and archives*. *Archivaria* 1985-86; no. 21: 52-67.

45 Keirstead R. *An archival investigation of hospital records*. University of British Columbia: M.A. thesis: 1985.

46 Richler M. *Home is where you hang yourself*, in *Home Sweet Home: My Canadian Album*. New York: Knopf: 1984: 3-9.

individuals like Gertrude L. Annan who can remind the profession that medical libraries need to preserve the precious heritage of the past, that archives need to be preserved as much as rare books. It is only in this way that history of medicine can come of age in Canada.

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CCOHS AND NIOSH AGREE TO COLLABORATE

The Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS), located in Hamilton, Ontario, and the U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) have agreed to swap databases in an attempt to improve public access to electronic information on occupational safety and health in Canada and the United States.

The agreement, which was signed early this spring, allows the CCOHS to include three major NIOSH databases in its national online computerized information system, CCINFO, and on its newly-developed CDROM subscription information service, CCINFODisc. The databases are the **Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances** (RTECS), the **Document Inventory Directory System** (DIDS), and NIOSHTIC, a bibliographic database which contains information about the harmful effects of many substances. In return, CCOHS will provide NIOSH with its own databases and video information packages.

The CCOHS is putting a great deal of effort into the marketing of its silvery metal disc CDROM information service, seeing this as a prime tool in the wider dissemination of its computerized occupational safety and health databases. It is easier to use and less expensive, in the long run, than the online system. In the near future, the CCINFODisc subscription service will branch into two discs: series A will be devoted to workplace chemical information, while series B will deal with all other occupational safety and health topics.

Further information on CCOHS and its services may be obtained by calling the following toll free number: 1-800-263-8276, or by writing to:

Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety
250 Main Street East
Hamilton, Ontario L8N 1H6

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Canadian Periodical Index EXPANDS TO INCLUDE MORE HEALTH PERIODICALS

New life has been breathed into the venerable **Canadian Periodical Index** (CPI) with its takeover from the Canadian Library Association by Info Globe, the electronic publishing division of **The Globe and Mail** newspaper. The takeover occurred in December 1986, and only five months later, the CPI has expanded its print format and has appeared in a new electronic format as well.

Health sciences librarians will be pleased to see that CPI now provides extensive coverage of Canadian health issues and information. As of May 1987, CPI includes 33 specific Canadian health journals in its coverage list. Among the health titles now covered are: **Canada's Mental Health**, **Canadian Doctor**, **Canadian Family Physician**,

Canadian Medical Association Journal, Dimensions in Health Service, Health Management Forum, Journal of Palliative Care, Occupational Health and Safety Canada, Perspectives in Geriatrics, and Rehabilitation Digest. In addition to these and other health care specific publications, CPI provides access to printed information on health care issues in Canada through its coverage of publishing in areas such as business, government and social questions and its coverage of general interest Canadian journals. If your patrons want the Canadian perspective on any health care issue, CPI is bound to tell you where to find it!

While CPI continues to be published in print format, Info Globe has introduced an online edition of the index -- available as part of Info Globe's News Package-- enabling instant access to citations back to 1977. The online edition of the index is marketed in conjunction with the online edition of *The Globe and Mail*, making it easy to search through Canada's "national newspaper" for additional health-related citations in a quick second search. The online version offers easy-to-use menus as well as a command-driven approach for the experienced searcher. A CDROM version of both *The Globe and Mail* and the CPI is being developed and will soon be available. To get more information, a free sample copy of the CPI, or to subscribe, call (416) 585-5250, or write to:

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Hotel Dieu Hospital
Windsor, Ontario

The Windsor Area Health Librarians Association (WAHLA) decided to sponsor an MLA Continuing Education (CE) course in Windsor in order to fill an educational need in the library community and, also, to see if a small group could do this successfully.

Two of the librarians -- Toni Janik of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, and Anna Henshaw of the Grace Hospital -- felt they could handle this project. One would deal with the speaker, vendors for displays, donations, the site for the workshop and luncheon arrangements. The other would create publicity, send out information flyers, and deal with receipts and registration. This worked very well. Others in the group were called upon to solicit donations of money and products, and to help elsewhere, as needed.

In October 1986, a list of CE courses and instructors was obtained from the MLA in Chicago, and the course *Collection Development* was chosen by a survey. Unfortunately, no Canadian names appeared on the list received from the CHLA CE

Coordinator -- Ann Barrett -- to teach collection development. Mr. James Bobick of Case Western Reserve University was contacted in the fall. We wrote to inquire whether he was available on any of several dates we supplied in the spring of 1987. As well, we inquired about his fees, transportation and accommodation charges.

Upon receipt of his agreement to conduct the course, we appraised prospective sites for location, costs, and meeting rooms, and reserved one for May 1987. Based on our expectation of 24 attendees, we calculated a charge which would encompass the costs of the speaker, syllabi from the MLA, and those of the workshop site, which included the room, coffee and lunch. Once these arrangements were made, programme information and registration forms were printed and sent out in January 1987 to members of the Metropolitan Detroit Medical Library Group (MDMLG) in Michigan and to members of the Ontario Hospital Libraries Association (OHLA) in Ontario, among others. A deadline for registration ten weeks after mailing was set so that the course could be cancelled if not enough participants were available.

The organizers were now free to get publicity from the city Convention Bureau, and to arrange displays, and donations from drug companies, a bindery and a book distributor. A maximum of 30 participants was anticipated, and 27 actually registered. This allowed us to proceed with purchasing the syllabi and to confirm the speaker and workshop site. Participants from out of town were sent an accommodation list and detailed maps of the area.

The night before the conference, the committee checked the site for final arrangements for participants and for the terminal and book display from McAlinsh Co. of Toronto, and once again, confirmed the speaker's accommodation.

On the day of the conference, all that was necessary was to register the participants and to give them their packets and syllabi.

The workshop went well; the speaker was excellent, and all the participants seemed to have come away with new and useful information.

If you approach it in an organized fashion, there isn't a great deal of work to do to sponsor a workshop. We proved it could be done by two people on a budgetary "shoestring". We've come out in the black and are already in the planning stages for *CE 310 Drug and pharmaceutical information resources*, to be held on 22 April 1988.

STEPS TO CE COURSE

1. Survey the local group for courses of interest.
2. Request the course and instructor lists from MLA and CHLA.
3. Choose course and speaker.
4. Write to chosen instructor outlining choice of dates, requesting information on his/her fee, travel expenses, accommodation and meal expectations.
5. After reply from the speaker, confirming date, appraise sites and book for date confirmed. Consider cost of room, coffee, lunches; a down payment will be needed.
6. Print registration form, giving all details of course, speaker, date and time, organizers, including application and small map. Give deadline date for registration and maximum number to be accommodated.

7. Send form out in area and to various groups to draw participants (for example, WAHLA, MDMLG, OHLA, CHLA).
8. Send advertising information to be published in association newsletters such as OHLA Newsline, Bibliotheca Medica Canadiana, MDMLG Quarterly, and MLA News.
9. Ask Convention Bureau for pamphlets on tourist attractions, maps, and free municipal parking passes, if needed.
10. Set up a system of receiving applications, sending receipts and banking monies. Send accommodation guide received from Convention Bureau to out-of-towners, along with receipt when application and cheque are received.
11. After receiving minimum number of applications needed, order syllabi from MLA (or CHLA, as the case requires) giving at least 6-8 weeks for delivery. This must be prepaid and cannot be returned.
12. The week before the workshop complete such items as signs, packets (including pen and paper), name tags and CE certificates.
13. The day before the workshop, inspect the site, make changes and examine the set-up of the room.
14. The day of the workshop itself, put up signs, monitor the registration table and give out name tags, syllabi and packets which contain evaluation forms.
15. Give out CE diplomas at the end of the workshop and collect evaluation forms which must be mailed to MLA.
16. Pay all bills (i.e., for food and room, the speaker, etc.).
17. Send letters of thanks to the speaker, firms that donated money and the exhibitors.

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Nicaraguan Library Support Group
Edmonton, Alberta

The third major fundraising project of the Nicaraguan Library Support Group has just been launched ! This time, the goal is to raise \$20,000.00 to purchase Spanish language children's books for the forty-one public libraries in Nicaragua.

Background

The Nicaraguan Ministry of Culture is responsible for the provision of public library services in that country. Since there were no publicly-funded libraries in Nicaragua during the Somoza dictatorship, the institution is a relatively new one for the people. In the eight years since the revolution, forty-one facilities with collections ranging from 500 to 8,000 books have been established. Many of these libraries are located in rural areas where they are the only source of recreational, informational and educational materials.

One of the primary goals of the new government is to develop children's programmes and collections. To date, children's rooms with story hours, arts and crafts, after-school and vacation programmes have been established in the three public libraries located in Managua, and in those in the towns of Masaya, Chinandega, Nueva Segovia and Esteli. According to Ruth Sepulveda, the Children's Specialist of the Department of Public Libraries and Archives, thirty-six libraries still need assistance to begin developing children's services.

While the government of Nicaragua views libraries as having an important role to play in the educational and cultural life of its people, it lacks the funds to purchase books. The Nicaraguan Library Support Group has been asked to send Spanish language children's books published in the United States, Spain, Mexico, Argentina or Venezuela.

The Project

The Books for Children Project aims to collect \$20,000.00 to be used to purchase and ship books to Nicaragua. Using catalogues and selection tools supplied by publishers in the United States, Mexico and Spain, librarians and library school students in Nicaragua will choose those materials which are best suited to the needs of their clientele. Once titles have been selected, the books will be ordered by the Nicaraguan Library Support Group and shipped to Managua for processing and distribution.

Donations for the Books for Children Project are being accepted through Change for Children. Your contribution of \$15.00 will buy a book. Donations of that amount or more will receive a tax receipt issued by Change for Children (Registration number 0566182-09-25).

Project Organizers

The Nicaraguan Library Support Group is comprised of librarians from Edmonton Alberta, interested in furthering the development of libraries in Nicaragua. Since the winter of 1986, the group has successfully raised funds to purchase Spanish language subject headings for the National Cataloguing Centre in Managua. Subsequently, the group raised \$12,000.00 to finance the construction of a new physical facility for the Library School in Managua.

If you would like to support the Books for Children Project, please send your cheque, payable to *Change for Children -- Library Project* to:

Change for Children -- Library Project
c/o B. Clubb
1901, 11135 -83 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2C6

Further information about the project may be obtained from the same address.

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FROM THE HEALTH SCIENCES RESOURCE CENTRE

Dianna Kharouba

Acting Head

Health Sciences Resource Centre

Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information

Ottawa, Ontario

Many thanks to our colleagues in beautiful Vancouver for a stimulating and enjoyable CHLA conference. I was fortunate to represent the HSRC along with Margaret Walshe, CISTI's Assistant Director for National Services. We both valued the opportunity to meet colleagues from across Canada and renew old acquaintances.

The CISTI Update

Margaret Walshe described the staff situation at CISTI, and in particular in the HSRC, in light of the federal government cutbacks and the resulting early retirements. She also presented an update on Document Delivery Services and Collection Development activities in biomedicine which support the HSRC.

MEDLARS network services have increased.

* in 1986/87 . . .		An Increase from 1985/86 of
* 471	subscribers	50%
* 609	hotline questions	13%
* 320	application packages	68%
* 277	people trained in 27 courses	29%

In Information Services, over 1,100 questions were answered. Currently, 58 profiles are run on Medline, Toxline, Cancerlit and Health.

Highlights of 1986/87:

Courses	* Introductory I and II level streaming introduced * Condensed 1 day Introductory piloted in French * Update/strategy course given across the country
Collection development	* List of no known locations for journals indexed in Medline and Health widely distributed * Review of all sources used in HSDB to ensure CISTI backup

- * Analyses of duplicate/weeding lists to fill serial gaps

CISTI News

- * Appearance of an HSRC column and participation of the Head, HSRC, on the editorial board.

The following projects will be undertaken over the next year:

* Beta test of the expert search software for CNRS/INSERM's MEDATA CDROM. This product is intended to be a compilation of Medline, Embase and PASCAL.

* HSRC will receive evaluation assistance from the CISTI CDROM Committee, now in place. The results of this project will be reported to the health community.

* Microcomputers -- Programme of staff training on a number of applications packages.

-- Incorporation into training programmes both in class and in course preparation.

* Training -- A needs assessment to be followed by new course development.

MLA Portland

There were three National Library of Medicine update sessions. The first was the NLM Online Users Meeting. While details will appear in future issues of the **NLM Technical Bulletin**, here are the highlights:

* No update training classes will be given either by NLM or the Regional Medical Libraries this fall. An update package will be prepared and HSRC will arrange to receive an advance copy for Canadian distribution.

* AD field in SDIline will be retained in Medline starting with the 8801 entry month.

* Definition of Review will be greatly expanded in 1988. In addition to this check tag, more specific review headings will be used.

* Toxline regeneration will occur in late summer. The subfiles to which royalties apply (IPA, Biosis, CA) will be separated into two Toxlit files. The remaining Toxline subfiles covering all years will be merged into one file.

Highlights of NLM's Technical Services Update:

- * As part of its preservation project, NLM is microfilming serial issues on loan that it cannot acquire. A note in Serline will indicate when an issue has been microfilmed.
- * Effective for 1988, the rules for applying form subheadings when cataloguing will change. A future NLM Technical Bulletin will list the affected headings.
- * MARC authority formats have been developed for Medical Subject Headings, Subheadings, and NonMeSH as a first step toward conversion. These authority tapes could be used in MARC-based online systems. Chemical term records will not be converted.

Lois Ann Colianni, Assistant Director for Library Operations at NLM, spoke about a number of issues:

- * Retrospective Catline records will all be added to OCLC.
- * A formal mechanism will be established to get input from cataloguers for MeSH additions.
- * Requests for material dated 1913 and earlier (or photocopies) should be directed to the History of Medicine Division.
- * Mapping of over 18,000 MeSH to Library of Congress Subject Headings has been completed; 14,000 were done manually. These maps may be stored in the MeSH database.

New publication announcement:

The 16th edition, for 1987, of Canadian Locations of Journals Indexed for Medline is now available for purchase at a price of \$30.00 (Canadian).

Quote NRCC #27627 when prepaying. Make cheque payable to *Receiver General for Canada* -- credit NRC, or charge your deposit account. For more information contact CISTI Publications at (613) 993-3736.

* * * * *

Dianne Kharouba

Chef intérimaire

Centre bibliographique des sciences de la santé

Institut canadien de l'information scientifique et technique

Ottawa (Ontario)

Je remercie chaleureusement nos collègues de Vancouver qui ont organisé la conférence de l'ABSC. J'ai eu l'honneur de représenter le CBSS à la conférence avec Margaret Walshe, la directrice adjointe aux Services nationaux de l'ICIST. Nous avons toutes deux profité de l'occasion pour rencontrer des collègues de tous les coins du pays et renouer avec certains autres.

Nouvelles de l'ICIST

Margaret Walshe a décrit la situation de la dotation du personnel à l'ICIST, notamment au CBSS, à la lumière des récentes compressions dans la fonction publique fédérale et les retraites anticipées qui se sont ensuivies. Elle a également présenté une mise à jour des Services de fourniture de documents et des activités d'enrichissement de la collection dans le domaine biomédical par rapport au CBSS.

La prestation des services au niveau du réseau MEDLARS a augmenté.

* en 1986 - 1987

Par rapport à 1985 - 1986, une
augmentation de:

* 471 abonnés	50%
* 609 questions de dépannage	13%
* 320 progiciels d'applications	68%
* 277 personnes formées (27 cours)	29%

Le personnel des services d'information a répondu à 1100 questions. Actuellement 58 profils sont exécutés dans les bases de données Medline, Toxline, Cancerlit et Health.

Faits saillants au cours de 1986 - 1987:

Cours	* . . . d'introduction (niveau I et II scindés) a été introduit
	* . . . d'introduction (projet pilote) accéléré d'une journée en français
	* . . . de mise à jour et stratégie a été donné travers le pays
Enrichissement de la collection	* La liste des revues indexées dans Medline et Health pour lesquelles des localisations n'ont pas été

- trouvées a été distribuée sur une grande échelle
- * révision de toutes les sources utilisées dans le fichier HSDB afin d'assurer que l'ICIST peut remplir les commandes de documents
- * analyse des listes de doubles et d'élagage en vue de compléter les publications en série.

Actualités ICIST

- * le CBSS fait paraître dans le bulletin une chronique au sujet du CBSS et la chef du CBSS siège au Comité de rédaction.

Les activités suivantes seront entreprises au cours de la prochaine année:

- * Mise à l'essai du logiciel expert de recherche Beta pour la MEDATA CDROM du CNRS/INSERM. Ce produit se veut une compilation de Medline, Embase et PASCAL.
- * Le Comité CDROM de l'ICIST qui est maintenant en place aidera au CBSS à procéder à l'évaluation. Les résultats de ce projet seront annoncés aux professionnels des sciences de la santé.
- * Micro-ordinateurs
 - formation du personnel à l'utilisation de divers programmes d'applications
 - introduction de micro-ordinateurs dans les programmes de formation tant en classe que pour la préparation des cours.
- * Formation
 - un nouveau cours sera adapté aux besoins qui auront été déterminés.

NIA Portland

Trois séances de mise à jour ont été offertes par la National Library of Medicine. La première a eu lieu lors de la réunion des utilisateurs des services automatisés de la NLM. En attendant que de plus amples détails vous soient fournis dans le NLM Technical Bulletin, nous vous présentons les faits saillants de la rencontre:

- * La NLM et les bibliothèques médicales régionales n'offriront pas de cours de mise à jour cet automne. Un dossier de mise à jour sera préparé et le CBSS s'occupera d'en obtenir une copie qui sera distribuée au Canada.
- * La zone AD dans le fichier SDIline sera retenue dans Medline à compter du mois d'entrée 8801.
- * La définition de la vedette-matière Review sera très élargie au cours de 1988. En plus de ce descripteur obligatoire, des vedettes Review plus spécifiques seront utilisées.

- * Le fichier Toxline sera régénéré à fin de l'été. Les sous-fichiers pour lesquelles des redevances sont exigées (IPA, Biosis, CA) seront séparées en deux fichiers Toxlit. Les autres sous-fichiers Toxline recensent toutes les années seront fusionnés dans un fichier.

Faits saillants de la mise à jour du service technique de la NLM:

- * Dans le cadre de son programme de préservation, la NLM reproduit sur microfilms les numéros de publications en série empruntées qu'elle ne peut pas obtenir. Un avis paraîtra dans Serline lorsqu'un numéro aura été reproduit sur microfilm.
- * A compter de 1988, les règles d'application des vedettes de forme pour le catalogage changeront. La liste des vedettes touchées par ces nouvelles règles paraîtra dans un prochain NLM Technical Bulletin.
- * Premiers pas vers la conversion des formats MARC ont été mis au point pour les Medical Subject Headings, les sous-vedettes, et le "NonMeSH". Ces mots-vedettes pourraient être utilisées avec les systèmes d'interrogation en direct basés sur le MARC. Les notices de termes chimiques ne seront pas converties.

Lois Ann Colianni, directrice adjointe des opérations de la bibliothèque, à la NLM a décrit un nombre d'activités qui ont été entreprises:

- * Les notices rétrospectives Catline seront ajoutées à OCLC.
- * Un mécanisme officiel sera mis en place pour obtenir les commentaires des bibliothécaires de catalogage responsables de l'ajout des MeSH.
- * Les demandes de prêt ou de photocopie de documents d'avant 1913 devraient être acheminées à la History of Medicine Division.
- * Les correspondances pour plus de 18 000 MeSH avec les vedettes-matières de la Library of Congress ont été trouvées; 14 000 de ces correspondances l'ont été manuellement. Ces représentations de correspondances peuvent être stockées dans le fichier des MeSH.

Nouvelles parution:

Dépôts canadiens des revues indexées pour Medline, 16^e édition (1987), est maintenant disponible au coût de 30 \$ CAN.

Veuillez rappeler le numéro NRCC 27627 lorsque vous payez d'avance l'établissement le chèque à l'ordre du Receveur général du Canada, au crédit du CNRC et portez-le à votre compte des dépôts. Pour de plus amples renseignements veuillez communiquer avec le Service des publications de l'ICIST au numéro de téléphone (613) 993-3736.

Janet Charette who has been librarian at the Sarnia General Hospital in Sarnia, Ontario, for the past two years will shortly be leaving for Edmonton, Alberta, where she hopes to establish contact with the health sciences library community once again.

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Jan Figurski replaced Susan Gillespie in May as the Manager of Library Services at University Hospital in London, Ontario. After receiving his M.L.S. from the School of Library and Information Science at The University of Western Ontario in 1981, he worked as a Reference/Instructional Librarian at UWO. He has also been active as a freelance consultant, having held positions with DMR and Associates and with the Trigen Systems Group, both of Toronto.

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At the ASIS Student Miniconference held at the University of Western Ontario in early May, Joanne Marshall received the prize for the best paper. As recipient of this award, she is expected to present the paper again at the ASIS conference in Boston and was awarded \$200.00 to help defray expenses. The paper is entitled: *End-user searching as an innovation: measurement of perceived attributes and task complexity*. On Wednesday, 24 June, Joanne successfully defended her Ph.D. thesis at the Faculty of Library and Information Science (FLIS) at the University of Toronto. As reported earlier in BMC, Joanne will be joining FLIS as a faculty member in September 1987.

des

Susanne Tabur, Assistant Head of the Science and Medicine Library at the University of Toronto, was appointed to the newly convened Advisory Board of the **Canadian Periodical Index** in March 1987. The CPI was purchased from the Canadian Library Association by Info Globe, the Electronic Publishing Division of **The Globe and Mail**, in December 1986. Among other members of the Board are Brian Land of the Ontario Legislative Library, and Dean Ann Schabas of the Faculty of Library and Information Science at the University of Toronto.

Elmer Smith, Director of the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI) is pleased to announce the appointment of Maureen Wong to the position of Head, Health Sciences Resource Centre (HSRC). Ms Wong will be responsible for HSRC which provides information services and support to the Canadian health sciences community and acts as Canadian coordinator for MEDLARS. Ms Wong has worked in CISTI's CAN/OLE/SDI Client Services Section since 1983, and was formerly a Reference Librarian at CISTI. Before joining CISTI, Ms Wong accumulated more than 10 years of medical library experience at the Vanier Library of the University of Ottawa and at the Medical Library of McGill University. She was one of the first librarians in Canada to be trained on Medline. She holds an M.L.S. from the State University of New York at Albany and obtained her Honours Bachelor degree from the University of Hong Kong.

Nursing: A Guide to Reference Sources, compiled by Anne Kugler. Montréal, Québec Nursing/Social Work Library, McGill University: 1987. 19 pp.

This brief publication on the reference literature of Nursing is an annotated guide to selected sources available in the McGill University Nursing/Social Work Library. Its compiler is a reference librarian at that institution. For further information, contact Wendy Patrick, Nursing/Social Work Librarian, at (514) 398-4168.

The publication is available for \$2.00 from the library. Please order on regular Interlibrary Loan request form addressed to:

Nursing/Social Work Library
McGill University
3506 University Street
Montréal, Québec H3A 2A7

Libraries and Resource Centres in the Government of Ontario, 4th edition. [Toronto] Ontario Government Libraries Council: 1987. pages unnumbered.

This directory was last published in May 1983. The new edition contains eleven new libraries and an expanded entry format which offers more information about each library. The 76 entries are arranged alphabetically by ministry and are numbered consecutively. There are four indexes at the back of the volume, providing access by subject, librarian's name, computer hardware and finally by software packages in use.

Copies are available at a price of \$6.00 each from the following address:

Publications Services
800 Bay Street, 5th floor
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1N8

tion List of Periodicals, 5th edition. [Toronto]: Toronto Health Libraries Association: 1987. 3 hole punched, binder not included.

The latest edition of the THLA list, showing periodicals holdings of member libraries in and around the city of Toronto, is now available at a price of \$40.00 to members of THLA, and \$45.00 to others. Orders must be prepaid; please make your cheque payable to the *Toronto Health Libraries Association* and send it with your order

Leanne Johnson
Library
Connaught Laboratories Ltd.
1755 Steeles Avenue West
Willowdale, Ontario M2R 3T4

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